

POST-SCRIPTS

By GEORGE RUTHERFORD BROWN

"Who dares think one thing, and another tell, My heart detests him as the gates of hell."

Another lone Yankee flier lindberghs the Atlantic in slightly slower time—Capt. Drake takes 55 days going from Charleston, S. C., to Plymouth.

President Coolidge is going to meet 5,000 farmers, and we suppose all the political experts will be raving about the kind of bait he uses.

Our well-known year without a summer continues to prevent the Nats and Commander Byrd from hopping off.

Josephine Baker, the undraped Queen of Harlem, marries into the Italian nobility. Another Empress Josephine!

Col. Lindbergh drives downtown in St. Louis in his new car and isn't recognized by the crowds. Back to normalcy!

Park and Planning Commission prefers the preservation of the scenic beauty of Great Falls to the highly utilitarian project of an electric power plant. As Cicero said, "Things perfected by nature are better than those finished by art."

We gather from the proceedings of the dismemberment conference at Geneva that England doesn't care who rules the seas just so Britannia is not thrown out of her regular job.

Generally it is May who plays the stellar role in these matrimonial adventures, but Cupid springs a new one—December marries Miss January.

Great Britain is thinking of passing a law to arouse the House of Lords from its lethargy, but wouldn't a good alarm clock answer the purpose better?

We fear that the next nonstop flight that the British make will be from India to England.

The Democrats are talking of Cordell Hull as Al Smith's running mate, but we think Hiram K. Evans or Wayne B. Wheeler would strengthen the ticket more.

The sanctimonious brethren who have decided to become spies on their friends and neighbors in voluntarily taking over the Government's job of enforcing the dry law will probably spend the balance of their time wondering why recent statistics disclose that 62,000,000 Americans don't belong to any church.

What patriotic American can for one moment doubt that the astute Hugh Gibson will be able to outwit the shrewd diplomats Japan and Great Britain can muster?

We trust that President Coolidge wasn't just a bit premature in thanking the Powers for attending the naval dismemberment conference.

It is to be feared that the newly organized Neighborhood Spies and Snoopers Association will drive more people out of the churches than it will bootleggers out of the gin and moonshine trade.

Prince Edward Island decides that her dry law is all wet. One dry province standing all alone, When Boose gets Nova Scotia then there'll be none.

Two Englishmen are planning to fly over from London, a couple of Frenchmen are all set, Byrd is ready to go, an air mail pilot has his eye on Honolulu, and Seattle offers a prize for the first flight to Tokyo. The gentlemen at Geneva would better hurry up or they won't have any work to do.

Naval problems vitally affecting the national security of the United States are raised at our own dismemberment conference at Geneva. The hindsight of American diplomacy is invariably superior to its foresight, which explains why England tears up a blueprint for every battleship we sink.

Up-to-date Indian news from Rapid City, S. Dak.—The President is going to do a little spell-binding among 14,000 voting Red Skins of the Pine Ridge reservation, but how many recall the last Indian news from Rapid City, when Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Schofield, December 29, 1890, the first details of the battle of Wounded Knee? It's a long story from Big Foot to Great White Father, from Sitting Bull to Sitting Cal.

"We move forward—in the old days a 'good Indian' was a dead Indian—now a good Indian is one who votes the Republican ticket in South Dakota and never heard of a third term.

Washington is so far ahead of the world in eyesight efficiency that we can still see Eldridge holding down that traffic job. How come?

\$11,000,000 SOUGHT BY PLANNING BOARD FOR PARK PROGRAM

Part of Money Wanted Would Develop Gorge of Potomac River.

\$2,000,000 ANNUALLY IS GOAL FOR DISTRICT

Purchase of Land in Nearby States to Be Requested of Congress.

More than \$11,000,000 for a sweeping development program, including parking of the gorge of the Potomac, was requested of Congress yesterday by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

At its closing meeting it adopted a legislative program for the next session of Congress setting forth the following objectives and recommending favorable action on them by Congress:

1. Provision of \$2,000,000 annually for the next five years for acquisition of parks, parkways and playgrounds within the District of Columbia.
2. Appropriation of the full amount authorized in the act establishing the commission and providing "1 cent for each inhabitant of the continental United States," \$1,057,000 for the fiscal year 1928-29.
3. Authorization and appropriation of Federal funds for purchase of park lands outside the District in co-operation with authorities of Maryland and Virginia.

Besides the foregoing, extension of the power of the commission to acquire rights in land; to lease lands subject to appropriate conditions and exchange or sell small areas that have been determined proper limits of parks, also is requested.

Approve Other Legislation.

Members of the commission further approved legislation setting its work, but being particularly the function of other authorities such as the District Commissioners, Fine Arts Commission and Department of Justice, and providing the following aid:

1. Closing of city streets dedicated in accordance with the highway subject, but not yet opened to travel, subject to approval of owners of abutting property.
2. Change in the method of condemnation of land for public purposes within the District, the method not being fully determined and subject to further study.
3. Control over the architectural appearance of private buildings facing important parks and public buildings along Pennsylvania avenue.

In addition to the foregoing, the commission endorsed the following specific projects calling for legislation and appropriation of funds:

1. Relocation of Michigan avenue, southeast of Soldiers' Home.
2. Acquisition of land and construction of the Mount Vernon boulevard by the river route in time for the Washington bicentennial celebration in 1932.
3. Appropriation for a study and survey of a detailed plan for development of the Washington Monument area by 1932 in general accord with the plan of 1901 providing for gardens west of the monument and in the north and south ends with the White House.
4. Creation of a park to preserve the natural scenery of the gorge of the Potomac between Lakehurst and Washington.

Would Have River Park.

A schedule of long hopes awaits the dirigible Los Angeles, now being overhauled at its Lakehurst, N. J., station. While no definite itinerary has been mapped out, Secretary Wilbur said yesterday that when repairs have been completed plans for flights much longer than those the dirigible has been making will be considered.

It was indicated at the Navy Department that a cross country hop, or even a nonstop flight from Lakehurst to Hawaii were within the range of possibility.

Assistant Secretary Warner, in charge of naval aeronautics, while not committing himself, pointed out in the presence of Mr. Wilbur that the Navy has a mooring mast at Pearl Harbor which has never been tried out and a crew there which recently informed him that it could take care of the arrival of a lighter-than-air craft "on four hours notice."

Twin Girls Beating Long Swim Schedule

Athens, N. Y., June 20 (By A. P.).—Bernice and Phyllis Zitenfeld, 13-year-old twins, were ahead of schedule in their 103-mile swim from Albany to New York when they arrived off the Athens Flat light 27 1/2 miles below Albany at 3:33 p. m. today.

The twins took off from Albany yesterday to break the record held by Mrs. Lottie Moore Schoemmel. They are now more than an hour ahead of Mrs. Schoemmel's record.

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WORKER BRAVES DEATH TO CHECK CONDUIT FIRE

Buck Gardner Crawls Into Smoke-Filled Tunnel to Cut Blazing Cable.

DOWNTOWN POWER FAILS

C. B. (Buck) Gardner, foreman of the construction gang of the Potomac Electric Power Co., probably saved the lives of scores of persons when he crawled through a smoke-filled tunnel under Fourteenth street near B street northwest, and turned off the power from a cable carrying 6,000 volts which became short-circuited and burst into flames shortly after noon yesterday.

The blazing cable was only a few feet from wires carrying all of the electricity used in the downtown business district. Had it come in contact with the overhead lines of the company, "God knows what would have happened."

The electric system of the downtown district was virtually paralyzed for several minutes after the fire was discovered. Power from outlying substations, however, was transmitted to the Fourteenth and B streets station within a short time.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Department of Agriculture were without power for almost an hour, however. All machines in the building came to a standstill until the cable was repaired.

Smoke was noticed emitting from a manhole near the power station by passersby. They called it to the attention of workmen, who summoned the fire department.

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Heart Is Misplaced; Man Wins \$25,000

Atlantic City, N. J., June 20 (By A. P.).—Charging that his heart had been misplaced in a crossing, Victor Fowler Thompson, of Pleasantville, was awarded \$25,000 damages by a jury today in a Supreme Court action against the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co. and the Atlantic City & Shore Railroad Co.

Dr. James Morgan, Philadelphia, corroborated Thompson's claim that his heart had been pushed over to one side from its normal position.

Funeral Car Strikes Tree; 2 Women Die

North Arlington, N. J., June 20 (By A. P.).—A funeral coach carrying nine mourners from a newly covered grave in Holy Cross cemetery crashed into a tree today, causing fatal injury to two women. Mrs. Albert Schultz, aged 60, Kearny, died on the way to a hospital, and Mrs. Josephine Casper, Kearny, died several hours later.

Byrd and French Airman Ready for Atlantic Flight

Lieut. Drouhin Hopes to Pass American at Sea and Greet Him With Pistol Flares; 2 British Planes Prepared for New York Hop.

Roosevelt Field, N. Y., June 20 (By A. P.).—A storm center off the Virginia Capes tonight acted as barrier to hold the giant monoplane America on earth for at least another day before taking wing for Paris.

"That storm center is moving outward," James Kimball, of the Weather Bureau, told the Associated Press, "and will make a take-off tonight or in the morning impossible. What the condition will be tomorrow night or Wednesday morning can not now be predicted with accuracy but there are no signs of clearing before then."

Because unfavorable weather prevented a hop-off today Commander Richard E. Byrd, who is in charge of the American expedition, spent the day at Tufts College, where he was given an honorary degree.

The plane was kept in its hangar during the day and crowds of sightseers inspected it from beyond the rope that encloses the space in front of the open hangar doors.

New York, June 20 (By A. P.).—Radio fans who can tune their sets to a 600-meter wave length and can decipher the Continental Code letters WTW will have a chance to catch messages from Commander Richard E. Byrd's monoplane America on its transatlantic flight. The plane's 100-watt trans-

COOLIDGE TO TALK TO 5,000 FARMERS FROM FOUR STATES

Will Visit 14,000 Indians on Reservation After Ardmore Meeting.

WINS OVER JOHNSON MAN IN CONVERSATION

Attendance at Little Church Pleases People of Rapid City.

By CARLISLE BARGERON. (Staff Correspondent of the Post.)

Rapid City, S. Dak., June 20.—President Coolidge got lined up today to meet and talk with the people of the West. July 16 he is to go to Ardmore, S. Dak., and meet the farmers of four States, about 5,000 of them. Then early in August, the exact date depending on the condition of the roads, he is going out to associate with the Indians of the Pine Ridge reservation. He already has met all the cowboys and Babbits herabouts, so that these two trips will give him a full perspective of Wild West which does not seem so wild when you get to it.

Of the Indians of the Pine Ridge reservation, numbering about 20,000, when they all get together from the auxiliary reservation, about 7,000 vote, according to Senator Norbeck, hold the balance of power in the State. Thomas Roberts, who has to do with them, and who called on the President today, declared enthusiastically that they were all going to vote for Coolidge next year.

The Ardmore trip would seem to be the more important. Ardmore sits up in a little corner of the State with Nebraska only 3 miles away, Wyoming only 12, and then there is Colorado, from which the farmers come. It is an annual affair sponsored by the State Agricultural Experiment College and the farmers of four States are wont to foregather there and discuss and learn the ways of dry farming.

Farm Talk Problematic.

Whether the President will give a speech on the question of farm legislation is highly problematical. But the farmers are going to be there, and so is Mr. Coolidge, and most likely Mrs. Coolidge with her gracious ways.

A. H. Pease, secretary of the Fall River County Farm Development Association, sort of a chamber of commerce, and O. R. Matthews, superintendent of the farm, and J. T. Davis, field man, extended the invitation to visit the farm gathering today and the President made known that he would be there.

Bested Mr. Roberts, who was the campaign manager of Mr. Coolidge in 1924, is highly confident that the President will give a speech on the question of farm legislation.

Continued on page 5, column 6.

Shock of a Double Suicide Kills Third

New York, June 20 (By A. P.).—The suicide of a brother and sister today caused the death of another brother.

Henrietta Kuser, 70 years old, and Henry Kuser, 73, were found dead, seated hand-in-hand at table when police, called by neighbors, who smelled gas, entered their home. Both had gas hoses in their mouths.

Another sister, Mrs. John Kuser Dabos, 60, pleaded with police not to let Charles Kuser, who had been ill for many weeks, hear of her death. He was dead of a heart attack when police entered his room.

SURGEON, BLINDED, AWARDED \$250,000

Dr. Joseph G. Yocum Struck by Bolt in Subway Train; Sought \$500,000.

New York, June 20 (By A. P.).—Dr. Joseph G. Yocum, of Middletown, N. Y., was awarded \$250,000 damages by a sealed verdict opened today in the Supreme Court for total blindness that resulted from an injury received in 1921, when struck by a bolt while he was a passenger in an Interborough subway train.

Dr. Yocum, who is 60 years old, was formerly a surgeon at the Skin and Cancer Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital. He used to be \$500,000.

At the trial the doctor testified that the bolt that caused the injury was a part of the operating mechanism of a door; that it had become detached and struck his left eye.

Mr. Yocum received degrees from Lehigh-Stanford, Columbia and Harvard universities. He served in the French, British and American armies in the World War and has been decorated for distinguished service by both the French and American governments. During the war he performed more than 3,000 major operations upon soldiers.

Rogers Improves, Due To Physical Condition

Los Angeles, Calif., June 20 (By A. P.).—Will Rogers was declared to be improving rapidly today at the California Lutheran Hospital, where he underwent a major operation last week.

The cowboy humorist's physicians reported that Rogers was making the steady recovery they had anticipated, due to his excellent physical condition.

U. S. SEES DANGER IN NAVAL PLANS OF BRITAIN AND JAPAN AT GENEVA; AMERICANS ASK CUT IN AUXILIARIES

Scrapping of Destroyers and Cruisers Is Part of Coolidge Offer.

PROVIDES EXTENSION OF THE 5-5-3 RATIO

Abolition of Submarines Is Favored, But Little Hope for Move Is Seen.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

America's opening proposal to the Geneva Conference on Limitation of Naval Armament was prepared with the greatest care by Secretary of State Kellogg before Hugh S. Gibson and the naval experts left Washington. It was indorsed in full by President Coolidge.

It is a bid for American leadership in consummating the work begun by the United States at the Washington Conference in 1921, when Charles Evans Hughes, as chief of the American delegation, fired the opening broadside against the threatened dangers and needless expense of unlimited naval competition. Harding and Hughes brought competitive capital-ship building to an end by obtaining agreement to the 5-5-3 ratio respecting this type of offensive craft and regarding airplane carriers, and the size of cruisers was limited to 10,000 tons.

Coolidge and Kellogg now ask Great Britain and Japan to extend this ratio and apply limitations to cruisers, destroyers and submarines and thereby, in effect, close up the avenues for naval competition for these auxiliary vessels and make the work of the Washington Conference complete.

Will Agree to Any Limit.

America announces a readiness to reduce the tonnage of these auxiliary craft to whatever limit, no matter how low, the British and Japanese will agree to. She agrees to consider abolition of submarines, in the event of a general agreement along this line, and thereby seemingly abandons one of the points which the American delegation at the Washington Conference insisted upon unswervingly in the face of persistent British efforts to obtain the elimination of this undersea craft from future warfare.

The suggestion of the United States that cruiser tonnage be limited to 2,500 to 3,000 tons for Great Britain and America and 1,500 tons for Japan provides the first important test as to whether the British and Japanese are willing seriously to consider the American program. It is a test case, it is explained, because it calls upon Great Britain to agree to abandon her position of superiority and it calls upon Japan to agree to abandon her present superiority to the United States and to pledge herself to assume the position of stipulated inferiority.

The British now have 54 modern cruisers, ranging up to 10,000 tons, carrying guns up to 8-inch and having speed exceeding 27 knots. The tonnage of these craft is 332,200. Japan has a total of 24 of these craft, with a tonnage of 158,205. The United States has only 10 cruisers actually built, with a total tonnage of 75,000 but she has two building and three authorized and appropriated for, which will make a total tonnage of 125,000 tons. With respect to cruisers, therefore, Britain would be called upon to scrap 32,200 tons, Japan would be limited to an increase of 23,755 tons and the United States would be free to build.

Continued on page 5, column 3.

RUSSIAN CHURCH SECT, LONG MISSING, SOUGHT

Blagoveshensk, Amur Province, U. S. R. (By A. P.).—Mystery surrounds the fate of two settlements of Russian peasants, members of a religious sect who are said to have fled from the horrors of civil war in Siberia during 1918-20 to the wild Kiznazo forests of northern Amur, has prompted the newspaper Amur Pravda to dispatch an expedition in search of them.

They are said to have had no contact whatever with the outer world since 1919, living by fishing, hunting and otherwise leading a primitive life. Their existence first was reported by native trappers several months ago who occasionally caught sight of long-bearded haggard figures, who disappeared in the bush the moment they were observed.

POISON KILLS 3 BABIES, MAKES 6 ILL, IN HOME

Springfield, Ill., June 20 (By A. P.).—Three babies are dead, and another is believed to be dying and five others are seriously ill of food poisoning at the Springfield Redemption Home, an institution for infants under the care of the courts.

Rose Ann Norbert and Betty Bergman, both 2 years old, died last night and the third death occurred early today.

Food served at the Sunday morning meal was blamed for the illness, which affected half the children at the home. Samples of the food have been taken for analysis.

The home matron, Minnie Manley, and the housekeeper, Alice Paul, also became ill, but their condition is not regarded as alarming.

U. S. Offer Provides Limitation Shall Be by Classes of Vessels

Technical details of the United States Government's proposals for the further limitation of naval armaments are contained in a memorandum circulated by the State Department at the opening session of the limitations conference at Geneva yesterday. It reads as follows:

OUTLINE OF AMERICAN PROPOSALS

1. The proposed new treaty to supplement the Washington Treaty should be continuous with it and contain provisions for extension or modification similar to those of the Washington Treaty. It might be desirable to provide for the possibility of reconsideration in the event that the requirements of national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances.

2. Provisions for the limitation of auxiliary naval armament should be by classes of vessels as follows:

- (a) The cruiser class;
- (b) The destroyer class;
- (c) The submarine class;
- (d) An exempt class not subject to a limitation.

3. Limitation by total tonnage in each of the several classes should be modified as necessary to provide for

transition from the status quo to the final tonnage in each of the several classes.

4. The United States, while suggesting tonnage limitations at various classes, will accept as low a total tonnage limitation in each of the several classes of auxiliary vessels, on the basis of the principles of the Washington Treaty ratio as the British Empire and Japan will accept.

DEFINITIONS.

The cruiser class shall include all surface, naval combatant vessels which are of standard displacement of more than 3,000 tons and not exceeding 10,000 tons and not carrying guns exceeding 8 inches in caliber.

The destroyer class shall include all surface, naval combatant vessels, of standard displacement of 600 tons and not more than 3,000 tons, which have a designated speed greater than 17 knots.

The submarine class shall include all vessels designed to operate below the surface of the sea.

An unrestricted class to include vessels of limited combatant value. The technical definition of vessels to fall within this class should be modified as necessary to provide for

FILIPINOS PROSPEROUS, PEACEFUL, WOOD SAYS

No Red Agitation, Official Declares on Arrival in Canada.

TO BLACK HILLS TODAY

Victoria, B. C., June 20 (By A. P.).—The people of the Philippines are prosperous and happy and the economic outlook is bright as the result of agricultural development, Governor General Leonard Wood said on his arrival here today from Manila.

Gen. Wood returned from the islands to make a report to President Coolidge and Secretary of War Davis. With his party he will leave Seattle tomorrow for the summer White House in the Black Hills. He plans to visit New York and Washington and then return to Manila.

"President Coolidge asked me to come home," Gen. Wood said. "We will discuss the Philippine situation thoroughly. I must see the Secretary of War as well."

The governor general would not discuss the political situation in the islands, but he pictured the Philippines as a peaceful people.

"They are a peaceful, prosperous and happy people throughout the islands," he said. There is a large balance in the treasury and a heavy balance of trade in favor of the islands. I think they are the happiest people in the world. They should be."

"No, there is no sign of red agitation in the islands. There are no labor troubles to speak of, either. Labor is well paid and well treated."

Discussing the agricultural development of the islands, Gen. Wood pointed to the tremendous increases in rubber and sugar development in the past few years. Coffee, tobacco and hemp were three of the major products, and all of them showed marked increase in production.

"There will be more money put into rubber in the next few years, much more than in the past," he said.

SLANDER IS CHARGED TO AMERICAN OFFICER

"You Are Monkey on Witness Stand," Philippines Official Tells Sultan.

(Special Cable Dispatch.)

Manila, June 20.—The evolution controversy has reached the Philippines and resulted in the arrest of Maj. Orville M. Johnson, American consular officer, who also is governor of Lanao, Mindanao. Maj. Johnson was a witness in a libel case at Cebu against a native paper there which charged him and other American officials of stirring up dissension between the Moros and Christian Filipinos. Sultan Araya, Mohammedan chief of Lanao, also was a witness in the same case. Outside of the court Maj. Johnson told the sultan:

"You make a monkey of yourself on the witness stand."

Sultan Araya and other Moros threatened to lynch Maj. Johnson for this remark, but eventually the sultan got a native policeman to arrest Maj. Johnson for slander. Maj. Johnson later was released on bail.

Sultan Araya said he was a fundamentalist Mohammedan, that he did not believe Darwin was right, and the old religion was good enough for him. (Copyright, 1927, by the Chicago Tribune.)

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, AND RETURN

Corresponding low excursion fares to all Florida points and Havana, Cuba. On sale for all trains leaving Washington every Saturday from June 26 to September 1, inclusive. Convenient schedule—superior train service—liberal stopovers. Seaboard Air Line Rwy. 714. 1415 St. N. W. Phone Main 277-427.

London Proposes Limit on Size of Warships and Carriers.

WASHINGTON TREATY WOULD BE REOPENED

Absence of France and Italy, Signatories, Held to Make Course Inadvisable.

TOKYO FOR STATUS QUO IN THE LIGHTER CRAFT

Construction Freedom of This Country Would Be Strangled, It Is Asserted.

Geneva, Switzerland, June 20 (By A. P.).—Naval problems vitally affecting the future security of the United States were raised by Japan and Great Britain at the tripartite naval conference which opened here today. France and Italy have "observers" at the conference.

Though carefully avoiding talking terms and figures, Japan virtually recommended the maintenance of the status quo in cruisers, destroyers and submarines, with prohibition on the building of additional warships.

Reopening the Washington Conference decisions, Great Britain urged reducing the size of battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers and also the size of their guns. W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the British admiralty, argued that the British proposals would involve a genuine reduction of armaments and bring great economies.

U. S. Reaction Unfavorable.

The first American reaction to the recommendation of Japan is that it would strangle future American freedom in naval construction, and to the recommendations of Great Britain that it would at least be difficult to have any thought of accepting them. It is admitted that the British suggestions mean limitation downward, not upward. But aside from the objection of reconsidering the Washington Treaty with France and Italy, co-signatories, absent, the Americans gravely doubt the wisdom of decreasing the size of battleships and cruisers, and especially cruisers and destroyers, which was fixed at Washington after due regard for the needs of American national safety and with the approval of the five participating powers.

Hugh S. Gibson, who was elected president after the adoption of a cordial message of greeting to President Coolidge for convening the conference, proposed in behalf of the American delegation maximum and minimum tonnage figures slightly under the existing strength, but on the basis of the ratio of five each for the United States and Great Britain and three for Japan, and pledged an American welcome for the lower figures, if the other nations so desired.

At the same time he threw out a politely phrased warning that the United States would not be willing to enter into a restrictive building if an agreement at Geneva were found impossible.

Crisp and Business-Like.

Today's entire proceedings were crisp and business-like with the delegates and public alike leaning forward in rapid anticipation as if realizing perfectly that mighty words which fell from the lips of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bridgeman and Admiral Salto.

The proposals of all three delegations will be combined if possible into a single harmonious project. It will not be easy, everybody admits, because the difficulties presented are greater than were expected. Yet all the delegates tonight are giving the suggestions of their fellows earnest attention, without anybody saying: "It is impossible."

The Japanese scheme admittedly is vague, but apparently means that Japan will maintain her present cruiser strength, which is only slightly under the American. The British contend that by extending the life of battleships from 30 to 26 years the United States and Great Britain will build six fewer battleships in the next decade than stipulated in the Washington agreement, and Japan four fewer.

The other main British proposals included reducing the size of future battleships from 35,000 to 30,000 tons and of their guns from 16 inches to 15 1/2; making aircraft carriers smaller by 2,000 tons and limiting the size of future cruisers to 7,500 tons, and their

TRADE BOARD HEADS URGE \$1.65 REALTY TAX IN WASHINGTON

Increased Contribution by
Government for City Ex-
penses Also Requested.

COMMISSIONERS ASKED
TO SEEK CONGRESS AID

Want Federal-Local Group to
Determine Just Levy
for Citizens.

A real estate tax not to exceed \$1.65 and an increased contribution by the Federal Government toward District expenses, were urged last night at a meeting of the board of directors of the Board of Trade.

A resolution was adopted asking the Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission of representatives of the District and Federal Governments to determine upon a fair and just tax policy for District residents. Another resolution proposed that if the Federal contribution to District expenses remains at \$9,000,000, Congress be asked to authorize the financing of nonrecurrent expenditures in this year's budget by the Federal Treasury, the amount to be charged against the District and amortized over a period of years.

J. Harry Cunningham unanimously was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Walter H. Klopfer, and W. Ross was elected a member of the board of directors. A committee also was named to confer with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow on a unified plan of the three organizations to present the recommendations to the presenters of the Commissioners.

Share Held Too Big.
It seemed to be the consensus that local taxpayers are bearing more than their share when compared with cities of similar size. It was brought out that with the increase of assessments values this year of 20 per cent, the \$1.65 rate would bring in more revenue than the present rate of \$1.50 under the former assessment ruling.

It was estimated by the committee on municipal finance, headed by Joshua W. Evans, that taxes and miscellaneous revenue would bring a total of \$34,583,000 for the fiscal year, and with the addition of the \$9,000,000 appropriation expected from Congress, the District a total of \$43,583,000 for the operation of the local government. This amount, however, was not held sufficient for necessary improvements, which prompted the resolution to have Congress advance funds from the Treasury for items not covered by the proposed \$1.65 tax rate.

In a letter to the District Commissioners voicing his views on the budget, the board of directors stated: "There are a great many improvements which are needed for the development of Washington and only can come by a fair and equitable contribution from the Federal Government and a fair amount of taxes paid by the citizens of the District."

Rockville Marriage Licenses.
Licenses have been issued in Rockville for the marriage of William Greene Hamilton, 27 years old, and Miss Virginia B. Lyle, 27, both of Washington; John E. Carden, 40, of Washington; and Mrs. Valie M. White, 40, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; C. C. Robert Smith, 33, of New York; and Miss Frances Elizabeth Robinson, 29, of Washington; William Taylor Mann, Jr., 33, and Miss Bernice Teunis, 21, both of Washington; Kenneth A. Henderson, 29, and Miss Thelma C. Meers, 21, both of Richmond, Va.; and Robert C. Straw, 24, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Margaret S. Orem, 24, of Chevy Chase, D. C.

Law Fete Aids Orphans.
A drill by orphans of the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and music by the Washington Boys' Independent Band, last night marked a lawn fete at the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 4000 North Capitol street, for the benefit of the orphan home. Miss Dorothy Nesline, president of the ladies auxiliary of the asylum, was in charge of the arrangements.

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Negro Mason Heads Act for Unification

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the National Afro-American Masonic League of America last night at headquarters, 607 Louisiana avenue, committees were appointed with the purpose of uniting the organizations of Negro Masons in this country. It was pointed out by the Rev. R. B. Robinson, executive secretary, that there are approximately 100,000 Negro Masons in the United States, and that the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, which is the largest of the various organizations, has a membership of 100,000.

Committees named were the following: Finance—John H. Harrison, C. D. Frasier, W. L. Herron, Godfrey Miller and William Carter; membership—Edward Wilson, Harry Wilson, T. D. Wilson, David Calhoun and Ollie Phillips. The Rev. J. T. Durbin was named chaplain; John T. Johnson, sergeant-at-arms; D. F. Saville, financial secretary; and Sterling Calhoun, marshal. The league, it was said, will appoint a general organizer.

ROBERT S. BROOKINGS, 77,
WEDS ST. LOUIS WOMAN

Wealthy Capital Man Marries
Miss Isabel V. January, 51,
at Baltimore Ceremony.

SERVED ON WAR BOARD

Robert S. Brookings, wealthy philanthropist, of this city, was married to Isabel V. January, of St. Louis, at a quiet ceremony in Baltimore Sunday. Mr. Brookings is 77 years of age and his bride is 51. It was announced that the couple had known each other "all their lives." They were married in the rectory of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Baltimore.

The bride, who for the last 25 years has resided in San Remo, Italy, is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in St. Louis. Mr. Brookings was born in Cecil County, Md., January 29, 1850. As a youth he went to St. Louis to make his fortune. He went into the lumber business and then into the insurance business, and he was 45 years old when he had earned enough to permit him to retire.

During the World War Mr. Brookings was a member of the War Industries Board, serving as commissioner of finished products and chairman of the price-fixing committee. He is president of the Washington University Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., and president of the Institute of Economics and Statistics, St. Louis, Mo. He is also a member of the American Association of University Professors and the American Association of Economic Sociologists.

He is a member of the principal city and country clubs in St. Louis, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan and Congressional clubs of this city. His marriage Sunday was his first venture in matrimony.

2,000,000 IN 4-H CLUBS
IN 5 YEARS FORECAST

G. L. Noble Addresses 417
Boys and Girls at Agri-
culture Banquet.

G. L. Noble, secretary of the national committee on boys and girls club work, predicted that membership in the 4-H clubs would reach 2,000,000 within the next five years. He made the forecast at the start of the Department of Agriculture in honor of the delegates attending the National 4-H Club Camp here. Four hundred and seventeen persons were present.

Dr. A. C. True, formerly director of the extension work in the Department of Agriculture, traced the spread of agricultural education from the old fairs held in England up to the present. Others who spoke included A. B. Graham, of Ohio; O. B. Martin, of South Carolina; O. H. Benson, of New York; Hazel Craig, of Arkansas; Lucio Luciani, of Kentucky; Elizabeth Conaway, of Delaware; Clarence Posey, of Mississippi; Anna Flansburg, of Michigan; Homer Sheffield, of Texas; Charles Meason, of North Dakota; and R. W. Davis, of Nebraska. G. E. Farrell, camp director, presided.

J. T. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, spoke before the assembly of the National 4-H Club Camp in the National Museum during the morning. He emphasized the necessity of education for agricultural development. The national pledge for the 4-H clubs was adopted during the afternoon. Meetings will continue today and tomorrow.

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NAVY OFFERS USE OF BOILING FIELD IN PRISON FOR MALE CITIZENS CRUSADE

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OVER VALUE OF DRY

WILLING TO BE SHOWN, BUT
DOUBT IF ACTUAL HELP
WILL RESULT.

JARDINE IS RELUCTANT
TO ADD TO HOOVER AREA

Civic Workers Expected to
Study Fund Problem
at Meeting.

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INSPECTOR BROWN, OF TRAFFIC BUREAU, ADDRESSES SESSION OF OPTOMETRISTS.

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WIFE LEFT HOSPITAL WHILE RAYMOND LAY DYING, COURT TOLD

Miss Mackaye Again on Trial
Charged With Hiding
Death Facts.

KELLY PAID PHYSICIAN'S
BILL, WAGNER TESTIFIES

Not Asked to Hush Matter of
\$500 Fee, Witness
Declares.

Los Angeles, Calif., June 20 (By A. P.).—Dorothy Mackaye was pictured as a woman with a "heart of steel" by Frank Loomis, intimate friend of Ray Raymond, called to the stand by the State when the actress' trial on charges of covering up facts in the death of her musical comedy actor husband was resumed today.

Loomis, nearly overcome with emotion as he told of his friend's death, for which Paul Kelly, screen juvenile, is under sentence after conviction of manslaughter, said he met Miss Mackaye in the Queen of the Angels Hospital shortly before Raymond died.

"How is he?" he testified he asked her. Apparently without feeling, Loomis said, she answered, "He's dying," and went home, while he returned to the bedside and remained until death came, two days after the first flight with Kelly which the State charges produced a fatal subdural hemorrhage.

Told her at Apartment.
Loomis testified he went to the actress' apartment at 630 A. M. and told her Raymond was dead.

Jerry Geisler, counsel for Miss Mackaye, said he would show that the actress did not know of her husband's death until 10 o'clock that morning. The attorney brought this out in an effort to prove that Miss Mackaye did not conspire with Dr. W. J. Sullivan, charged jointly with her, to cover up facts in the case.

Max Wagner testified he carried \$800 from Kelly to Miss Mackaye to be used in paying Dr. Sullivan's bill of \$500 for attending Raymond and the hospital bill. He said he did not know of any attempt to cover up facts in Raymond's death and was not asked to hush up the matter of the big fee to the physician.

Fellow Players Testify.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry Askom, who played in "Castles in the Air," the last show in which Raymond appeared, testified concerning a visit to Miss Mackaye after her husband's death.

When they entered her apartment, they testified, the actress said: "Well, if you've got anything on your chest, get it off."

They were placed on the stand by the State to show the attitude of Miss Mackaye subsequent to Raymond's death.

DIED

BURDICK—On Sunday, June 19, 1927, at 7:30 P. M., at Sibley Hospital, after a brief illness, CARL B. BURDICK, 43, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Burdick, died.

Funeral services at the home of her sister, Mrs. George C. Rice, 820 Aspen street northwest, on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 P. M.

COOMBS—On Monday, June 20, 1927, at her residence, ELIZABETH B. COOMBS, 1014 H Street N. W., died.

Funeral services at the home of her sister, Mrs. George C. Rice, 820 Aspen street northwest, on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 P. M.

HENDLEY—On Saturday, June 18, 1927, JAMES P. HENDLEY, 43, died.

Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. George C. Rice, 820 Aspen street northwest, on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 P. M.

MILL—On Monday, June 20, 1927, at her residence, 1414 Harvard street northwest, Miss LUDIA E. MILL, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, on Thursday, June 22, at 2 P. M., in the Congressional Cemetery.

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Ford Stockholder Loses Tax Claim

Detroit, June 20 (By A. P.).—A claim of Mrs. Alice Gray Kales, former minority stockholder of the Ford Motor Co., against the Bureau of Internal Revenue for \$400,000 involving the payment of income taxes on her holdings, was denied today by Federal Judge Charles S. Simons.

Mrs. Kales was a party to the suit of the Dodge interests against the Ford Co. in 1919 for the distribution of cash surplus. After receiving her share designated as a dividend, "as of December 5, 1917," Mrs. Kales filed an amended income tax return for 1917, but the bureau ruled that income represented that of 1919. Mrs. Kales paid under protest, and after filing a claim, which was denied, brought the suit.

CHAMBERLIN IS AWARDED HIGHEST AUSTRIAN HONOR

Huge Vienna Crowds Gather
Constantly, Eager to
See American.

SAILING JULY 12 PLANNED

Vienna, Austria, June 20 (By A. P.).—President Hainisch, of the Austrian Republic, today conferred upon Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine the Republic's highest order of merit, the "Goldene Ehrenmedaille der Republik," in recognition of their transatlantic flight from New York to Germany.

The American fliers, who arrived here with their wives last night from Munich, Germany, also were received by Chancellor Seipel.

A military guard of honor today attended all their comings and goings in the Austrian capital, while great crowds gathered constantly outside of their hotel eager to catch a glimpse of them.

They have made provisional arrangements to sail for home on the Levantian, July 12.

The hope that they had been fitted with two parts which are of German origin. One of its compasses was replaced after the landing in Germany, and a German propeller has been fitted in the place of the original, which was broken when the plane was forced down near Koblenz.

Before they left Munich Chamberlin and Levine issued a proclamation to the German people thanking them for the welcome and honors accorded them and saying in conclusion:

"We are sorely able to express how deeply we are touched by all these honors and our return to America will give us the greatest satisfaction to describe our reception in Germany. We also hope that our flight may have brought the hearts of our respective nations closer together, and in this we see the greatest distinction conferred for our flight."

"May the day be not far off when we will greet a German air conqueror of the ocean in America, so that the dream of all of us, air traffic between America and Europe, may soon be realized."

ANOTHER INDIA FLIGHT PLANNED BY BRITISH

Storms Will Delay Attempt
Until Early Autumn,
Hoare Declares.

London, June 20 (By A. P.).—A further attempt by the royal air force to make a non-stop flight to India before autumn is now being considered, Sir Samuel Hoare, secretary of state for air, today told the House of Commons, but that as far as he could see, it would not be possible to make another attempt before early autumn because of storms in the North India.

The air secretary, who made his statement in reply to a question from the floor, said that he thought that the whole, it would be better to wait for a time when no unnecessary risks would be run.

An attempt to set up a non-stop long-distance flight record to India was started last Saturday by Flight Lieut. C. R. Carr and P. H. MacWorth. The aviators' big bombing plane, however, was forced to descend about 100 miles from its starting point, where trouble developed in the oil feed system. Lieut. Carr in a previous attempt to reach India in May was forced down in the Persian Gulf.

Maj. Dargue's Plane Stuck in Iowa Mud

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 20 (By A. P.).—The "good-will" flier, Maj. Herbert A. Dargue and Walter O. Lochner, arrived here at 6:30 p. m. in a blinding rainstorm.

Their plane, the New York, stuck in the mud when it landed at the flying field, but the plane was alighted and the fliers said that no harm was done, the fliers said.

DIED

HUMPHREY—On Sunday, June 19, 1927, ALBERT, husband of the late Mrs. M. Humphrey (nee High).

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Oliver D. Grimes, 43 W street northwest, on Wednesday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

LONG—On Saturday, June 18, 1927, at his residence, 518 Eighth street northeast, PATRICK P. LONG, husband of Alice M. Long.

Funeral from the above address on Tuesday, June 21, at 8:30 A. M., at St. Mary's Church at 9 A. M. Interment at Mount Olivet cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

McKENNEY—On Sunday, June 19, 1927, at the residence of her brother, William C. McKenney, 600 Twenty-first street northwest, MARGARET J. McKenney, daughter of the late Judge John M. and Frances S. McKenney.

Funeral services at Gawler's chapel, 1730 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, on Tuesday, June 21, at 11 A. M. Interment (private) at Glenwood cemetery.

SHEEHY-SHANAHAN—On Monday, June 20, 1927, at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Sheehy, 1014 H Street N. W., died.

Funeral services at the home of her sister, Mrs. George C. Rice, 820 Aspen street northwest, on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON—On Sunday, June 19, 1927, at 2:30 P. M., FLORENA M., daughter of the late John M. and Frances S. McKenney, died.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Vernon G. Owen, 739 Quebec place northwest, Tuesday, June 21, at 2 P. M.

WRIGHT—On Sunday, June 19, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon, at George Washington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., died.

Funeral services at the Gawler funeral home, 820 H St. N.W., on Wednesday, June 22, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at Oakwood cemetery, Falls Church, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES
JUNE 21, 1927—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for debts contracted in my name, except by me personally. JOHN W. LATHAM, Jr.

LINDBERGH PLEASED AT DRIVING NEW CAR UNNOTICED BY CITY

Hero Indorses Proposed Air
Derby From New York
to Spokane.

LONGWORTH EULOGIZES
FLIER AND HIS MOTHER

Two Americans Possess Es-
sentials of Successful Life,
Students Told.

St. Louis, June 20 (By A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had a new and pleasant experience today when he drove down town from the residence of Harry Knight in St. Louis County, where he is visiting, and parked his new automobile, a gift, in the business section, without receiving public acclaim.

A crowd gathered about the car which is a distinctive silver gray, matching the color of his ocean-spanning airplane, Spirit of St. Louis. The hero of the week-end homecoming celebration discovered, however, that the spectators were not looking at him, but at the automobile. None seemed to recognize him as the world hero.

Col. Lindbergh utilized the first day of his return to private life in going over the numerous business offers made him since his flight across the Atlantic. The trip downtown was a business errand.

Twelve Crates of Gifts.
Knight received today at his brokerage office the first shipments of gifts showered on the flier by admirers abroad and in the United States. Twelve crates of gifts were delivered.

Col. Lindbergh, who formerly had quarters with the air mail pilots at Lambert-St. Louis Flying Field, has as yet established no home address in St. Louis.

Col. Lindbergh today indorsed the proposed national air derby from New York to Spokane, Wash., September 19 to 21, and said he would confer an invitation to act as official starter for the aviation races at Spokane, September 23 and 24.

Flier Favours Invitation.
Maj. John T. Fancher, managing director of the National Air Derby Association of Spokane, Wash., said Col. Lindbergh told him he would "look upon the invitation with a great deal of interest, as it is right in line with the work I am most interested in."

In a letter to Maj. Fancher, Col. Lindbergh wrote: "I am very glad indeed to say that such events as the national air derby from New York to Spokane, September 19 to 21, 1927, are a great aid to the cause of commercial aviation and I sincerely hope that the national air derby will meet with all the success that it deserves."

Spokane has put up \$50,000 in cash prizes for the derby and other races. Lauded by Longworth.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 20 (By A. P.).—Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine, the two Americans who possess the essentials of successful life, were lauded by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Speaker of the House of Representatives, urged college students to study the character of the American aviator.

Providence has given proof to the world within the last month that there are in this country two Americans who possess the essentials of success in every walk of life—character, perseverance and courage," Longworth declared.

"The one, however, whether a son. No finer examples more worthy of emulation have ever stood before the world in all history," he concluded.

Lays Peace Foundation.
Col. Lindbergh did more in ten days to lay the foundations of permanent good fellowship and peace among the nations than all ambassadors, conventions, leagues and treaties combined, could do in a decade, Mr. Longworth said.

The speaker expressed the hope that Congress would award Lindbergh the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The following were among those to receive honorary degrees at the commencement exercises: Willis John Abbott, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Frank William Tausig, professor of economics in Harvard University; George Woodward Wickham, president of the American Institute; John Evan Richards, judge of the Supreme Court of California, and Speaker Longworth.

Airplanes of Navy Placed at Lindbergh's Disposal

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, transatlantic flier, has been given permission to use naval planes for local or cross-country flying, and commanding officers of units have been authorized to place them at his disposal.

In a letter to Col. Lindbergh yesterday, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, Warner said the Navy felt a particular pride in an American's accomplishment of so notable an exploit, and as an expression of its gratification, selected to cast down for the first time the barriers which have stood in the way of regular operation of service aircraft by nonmembers of the naval uniform.

He forwarded to Col. Lindbergh a certificate authorizing his operation of naval aircraft and expressing hope he will avail himself of the opportunity.

13 AMERICAN WOMEN AT COURT IN BRITAIN

Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Dewey and
Mrs. Belin Among Those
to Be Presented.

(Special Cable Dispatch.)
London, June 20.—Thirteen brave, or at any rate, intrepid, debutantes and matrons will be presented Tuesday night at Buckingham Palace at the third court of the London season.

Those being presented are: Mrs. Mark Bristol, of Washington, D. C., wife of Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, of the United States Navy; Mrs. Charles Dewey, of Chicago, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Guy Hamblin Burrage, wife of Admiral Burrage, commanding the American fleet in Mediterranean waters, and Miss Charlotte Burrage, their daughter; Mrs. Betty Lyman Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lyman Brown, of Los Angeles; Miss Margaret Sparrow, guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Houston; Mrs. Irving Chase, Mrs. Lamont Bell, Washington; Miss Helen A. Lodge; Mrs. Seymour Oberman.

(Copyright, 1927, by the Chicago Tribune.)
Former Ohio Supreme
Justice Is Disbarred

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20 (By A. P.).—George H. Clark, former justice of the Ohio Supreme Court and once Republican state chairman, was permanently disbarred from practicing in the United States District Court for Northern Ohio today by Federal Judge D. C. Weston.

The former justice was found guilty of illegally removing the assets of the American Cystic Co. from the company's assets, for which he was receiver's counsel. Mr. Clark announced that no appeal would be taken.

"King of Bootleggers" Term Starts July 15

New York, June 20 (By A. P.).—William V. Dwyer, called the "king of bootleggers," and E. C. Conron, his "pay-off-man," whose conviction of violating the Federal prohibition and revenue acts were recently confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, will surrender on July 15 to begin service of two-year terms in Atlanta Penitentiary.

The date was fixed today by Federal Judge Knox. Their counsel has asked for a 60-day respite to enable them to arrange their business affairs.

3 Papers Shut Down Due to Wage Demand

Butte, Mont., June 20 (By A. P.).—The Butte Daily Post, the Butte Press and the Anaconda Standard announced suspension of publication with today's editions.

The action followed demands for increased wages and shorter hours by printers of Butte and Anaconda. The publishers' arbitration officers were urged by the Anaconda Typographical Union and a vote favored a strike starting at 2 o'clock today. As a result the three papers decided to shut down.

PLANE REBIRDS REVIVES HOPE FOR SAINT ROMAN

Wreckage Reported in Amazon
Zone, Far North of His
Destination.

Rio Janeiro, June 20 (By A. P.).—Interest in the fate of Capt. Saint Roman, French aviator, and his companion, M. Mouneyre, who hopped out from St. Louis, Senegal, on May 5, for Pernambuco, Brazil, and have since disappeared, was revived here today with the report of the Amazon River at a point where an airplane had been found in the mouth of the Amazon River by a fisherman.

The news was contained in a telegram from Para and was signed by the chief of the national telegraph district. It stated that a deep sea fisherman had arrived today with the wreckage of the Amazon River at a point where an airplane had been found in the mouth of the Amazon River by a fisherman.

The wreckage was reported seen off Cape Maguary on Marajo Island in the estuary of the Amazon River at a point far north of Pernambuco, Saint Roman's destination. Its presence so far north might have been caused by a north-westerly coastal ocean current, it was said here.

The report has aroused excitement in Rio Janeiro, where it is felt to open the question whether the aviators, who were given up for lost, may still be safe.

Capt. Saint Roman and M. Mouneyre were reported to have been sighted within 200 miles of the Brazilian coast, but this was never confirmed. Upon their failure to arrive at Pernambuco a search was made for them, but without success.

Before leaving St. Louis the aviators removed the floats from their plane in order to lighten it and substituted ordinary landing gear. This led to the withdrawal of patronage of the flight by the French government, which was on the ground that removal of the floats made the flight over the ocean too hazardous.

ERROR IN "READING" FLARE CODE IS SEEN

Alleged Signals Connected
With Nungesser, Miss-
ing French Airman.

Quebec, June 20 (By A. P.).—"Flare" seen by a resident of Belle Isle Creek, near Montreal, on the night of June 19, 1927, was a dash and a dot, "N" in the international code, it was said in a letter received at parliament house today.

New York, June 20 (By A. P.).—Belief was expressed here tonight that some error was made by John C. Graham in his interpretation of the "flare" signal as the international code for "N."

The "flares" have been associated with the two missing French aviators, Nungesser and Col. Graham's report was the first indication of the flares being seen from the south side of the St. Lawrence River.

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VATICAN THREATENS TO EXCOMMUNICATE BACKERS OF DAUDET

Course of French Group Held
at Consistory to "Smack
of Madness."

2 CARDINALS CREATED
IN BELGIUM AND POLAND

American Episcopacy Praised
for Supporting Mexican
Church in Dispute.

Rome, June 20 (By A. P.).—Excommunication may be meted out to French Catholics who insist on remaining in the ranks of Leon Daudet's L'Action Francaise group. Pope Pius XI threatened today in his allocution before a secret consistory at which two cardinals were created, that the pope would excommunicate the members of several new archbishops and bishops confirmed.

"We feel afflicted," the Pontiff declared, "when we think that some day it may be necessary to meet out to a single one of our children who has strayed from the paths of duty this punishment."

While reiterating sorrow over the continued disobedience of certain French Catholics and offering to receive back into the fold those who sincerely repent, Pope Pius XI vigorously denounced accusations of the leaders of the L'Action Francaise group.

The Pontiff said that the enemies of the church were those who did not know the true situation in France of which was misinformed by ministers, "whose loyalty is above praise," or that because of party passions, "we are working for the reconstruction of some kind of empire, or that we are misled by affection for some nation or that we trespass the limits of our authority, ordering actions against patriotism."

It "Smacks of Madness."
"All this," he continued, "is not only very insulting to the church, but to the truth and smacks of madness."

To these "indolent children" the Pope repeated the Scriptural words, "It is better to be persecuted for the name of Jesus than to be persecuted for the name of man." He said that the church is the Church of Jesus, and that the church is the Church of Jesus.

"We are entirely ready," the Pope said, "to receive and embrace with paternal charity and benignity who ever recants and proposes sincerely to remove the scandal which too long has been presented to the whole church, particularly that of France. Indeed, we hope that soon all will find themselves with their common father."

Mon. Daudet, French socialist, for some time has been publishing attacks on the Vatican. His paper, L'Action Francaise, was recently proscribed by the index committee of the Vatican.

Mexican Episcopacy Praised.
Referring to Mexico, the Pontiff praised the episcopacy, clergy, and Roman Catholics for their struggle in behalf of religious liberty and also praised the American episcopacy for what he termed its noble effort to enlighten public opinion on the conditions facing the Mexican church.

The new cardinals created today were Mons. Daudet, French socialist, for some time has been publishing attacks on the Vatican. His paper, L'Action Francaise, was recently proscribed by the index committee of the Vatican.

Man Crosses Atlantic
Alone in 35-Foot Boat

Plymouth, England, June 20 (By A. P.).—Capt. Thomas Drake, of Seattle, Wash., who is on a leisurely voyage around the world in his 35-foot Pilgrim, arrived safely here today after having navigated across the Atlantic alone.

Capt. Drake left Charleston, S. C., on April 27. He had intended to call at the Azores, but because of severe weather, sailed directly to Plymouth. He said today that he had slept every night of the crossing, heaving to when in storms. The captain left Seattle more than two years ago.

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Capt.

Now Another Good Thing To Eat

Here's something new that's good to eat. Good in sandwiches; good spread on crackers; good with meat and fish; good for stuffing eggs and tomatoes.

It's Heinz Sandwich Relish—a delicious blend of chopped sweet pickles and other good things combined with smooth, rich mayonnaise.

You'll like it for parties, for picnics, for lunches. Sandwiches made with it may be kept moist and good-tasting for hours. Old familiar dishes take on added interest when you use this new relish with them.

Full of flavor, as all the 57 are.

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Sandwich Relish

57

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HEINZ RICE FLAKES

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BIG HOUSE OF LORDS CHANGE IS OUTLINED AS FOE OF LETHARGY

Cave Would Empower Sovereign to Grant the Laborites Representation.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF MEMBERS PROPOSED

Viscount Allen Predicts Socialists Will Act to Abolish Institution.

London, June 20 (By A. P.).—Sweeping changes in the constitution of the House of Lords tending to rouse the upper chamber of the British Parliament from the political lethargy from which it has suffered ever since its power was curtailed sixteen years ago, were outlined by Lord Chancellor Cave speaking in behalf of the government this afternoon.

Among the proposals, as outlined by the lord chancellor, is the granting of authorization to the sovereign to nominate a limited number of members for periods of twelve years, thus providing for representation of Laborites and other parties in the upper house.

The government also proposes to reduce the number of members by the election from their ranks of hereditary peers of a fixed number to sit for twelve year periods, one-third retiring every fourth year, and being eligible for reelection. The peers to sit in the house would be selected by their fellow hereditary peers. Those not elected to the House of Lords would be eligible to election. The hereditary principle of the upper house, however, would be preserved.

Secrecy Surrounds Date.

No indication was given when the government will produce its bill. The program between now and the next general election, which must be held by November, 1929, is very full but there is a substantial body of conservative opinion in favor of pressing through the long-awaited reforms before that date.

The chamber presented an unusual sight this afternoon. Usually debates there are attended by no more than a dozen peers, but today the benches were crowded, the bishops in their vestments adding color to the scene, while the galleries were filled with pressmen.

In the course of debate, Viscount Fitz Allen declared that under the present system the government could introduce legislation abolishing the House of Lords and establishing a single chamber government without the lords being able to prevent it. He said that he believed the Socialists particularly would take this action.

Lord Chancellor Cave, however, declared in answer that no reform of the upper chamber would be carried out without the lords participating. The Duke of Marlborough then moved "that in view of the failure of any scheme of the House of Lords reform to arouse interest, the house regards further discussion of the question inopportune and unprofitable." Debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

Tilson Asks Flood Aid Study Before Session

(By the Associated Press.)

Chairmen of the two House committees having jurisdiction over flood control legislation were requested yesterday by Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, the Republican House leader, to call their committees into session prior to the convening of Congress to consider the flood situation in the Mississippi Basin.

While the committee officially will not be organized until Congress meets, Tilson in letters to Chairman Reed, of the Flood Control Committee, and Chairman Dempsey, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, said the two groups could sit informally and discuss the situation, thereby paving the way for a start on such legislation early in the session.

MEXICO CITY ATTACHE ORDERED TO TROOPS

Lieut. Col. Davis' Relief Declared Without Prejudice Against Him.

Following reports Sunday of impending transfer of Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Cavalry, American Military Attache, Mexico City, called here in April in investigation of alleged "thefts and forgeries of American diplomatic documents from the American Embassy there, came Army orders yesterday, transferring the officer.

They announced his relief as Military Attache to Mexico and from further duty in Mexico City, and assignment to the First Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Tex. He first will report for temporary duty in the office of the assistant chief of staff, military intelligence section.

War Department officials announced that the relief of Lieut. Col. Davis had been affected without prejudice against him and for the best interest of all concerned. His visit to the War Department before probable assignment to Fort Bliss is similar to that of all military attaches who make reports to the intelligence section on relief from such assignments.

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COLONIAL HOTEL
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THE FAIRFAX
Apartment Hotel
Massachusetts Avenue at 21st

HAMILTON HOTEL
Fourteenth Street at K

THE MARTINIQUE
Sixteenth Street at M

TILDEN HALL
Apartment Hotel
Connecticut Avenue at Tilden

NAVAL CUT PLANS OFFERED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

size to 8-inch guns also would hit the American building program.

The next public session of the conference has not been fixed. The executive committee will meet privately tomorrow morning to appoint technical committees to begin the task of considering the three schemes before the conference.

The British proposals are far more drastic than the American, admiralty experts asserted tonight after examining both. Stress is laid on the fact that the British suggest smaller tonnage and guns for cruisers and a definite limit on the tonnage of destroyers and submarines, while the United States plan contains no provision for reduction in the size of capital ships.

Relief for Taxpayers Seen.

As one expert observed: "The Americans merely propose to extend the 5-5-3 ratio to cruisers, destroyers and submarines."

Another point made was that Great Britain's scheme provides for longer lives of ships, thereby affording the taxpayers considerable relief.

"The American proposal to limit the total tonnage for each category of vessels based on the ratio 5-5-3," one spokesman remarked, "really means that the United States would have power to add to the cruiser tonnage very considerably, while Great Britain would have to reduce the strength of her own cruisers."

The Japanese proposals were likewise criticized as providing too short lives for ships. One of the Japanese delegation said:

"Our offer represents a very big step beyond what we consented to at Washington. We did considerable scrapping of ships even before the Washington conference. The Japanese are examining both British and American proposals in silence, but the British deem it extremely likely that Japan will consent to the 5-5-3 ratio for cruisers."

Larger Type of Submarine Proposed by British Head

Geneva, Switzerland, June 20 (By A. P.).—In submitting to the naval disarmament conference today his concrete proposals which involved the reopening of problems regulated by the Washington conference, W. C. Bridgman, first lord of admiralty, said the British had not changed their minds with regard to their willingness to agree to discontinuance of the use of submarines in warfare, but they recognized that the powers possessing fewer of the larger warships would look upon submarines as valuable weapons for defense.

However, he felt that if the British proposals limiting battleships and other large warships were accepted, it would not be unreasonable to suggest limitation in the size, and perhaps also the number of submarines. Therefore he proposed a larger type of submarine, which would make it easier to limit the number of destroyers.

The first lord of the admiralty emphasized that owing to the position of Great Britain in relation to Europe it was necessary to guard against an increase in naval strength by the powers not signatory to any agreement between the United States, Japan and Great Britain; hence, a provision for reconsideration would be needed, though he hoped the European powers would adhere to the agreement.

Mr. Bridgman refrained from recommending any total tonnage of cruisers, destroyers and submarines, limiting himself to advocacy of reduction in the size of battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers and also the guns on these craft, and, in view of his suggestion that future cruisers should be reduced to 7,500 tons, he urged a special agreement limiting the number of 10,000-ton cruisers to be authorized.

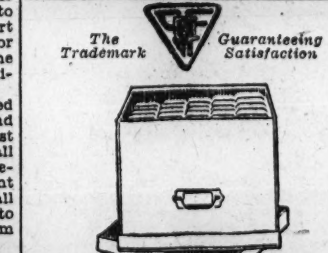
Agreement Is Held Possible.

Admiral Saito, representing Japan said nothing should be done to prevent a satisfactory agreement, and he believed an agreement possible if proper sympathetic consideration were given to the peculiar conditions and requirements of the various nations. He emphasized that the value of auxiliary war craft varies according to special conditions in each country and argued that the requirements of each nation are reflected in what that nation possesses actually or in authorized programs. Hence adequate consideration must be given to the existing status of each nation.

"The most important object," he said, "is to prevent the expansion of armaments without simultaneously endangering national security. Radical departures from existing conditions calculated to shake the foundation upon which a sense of security rests should be carefully avoided."

Admiral Saito then proposed that for a certain period the powers should agree upon the prohibition of a new building program or the acquisition of warships which will increase naval strength. By naval strength he meant the tonnage of completed ships which have not reached the replacement age and the tonnage of ships now under construction.

In determining the naval strength to



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be allotted to each power he wanted taken into consideration those ships figuring in an authorized building program and ships which would pass the replacement age during the execution of such program.

President Thanks Powers For Attending the Parley

Hugh Gibson, head of the United States delegation at Geneva, before presenting the American proposals to the arms conference yesterday read the following message from President Coolidge:

"I am deeply gratified that the representatives of the British Empire and of Japan are meeting with the representatives of the United States to consider measures for the further limitation of naval armaments through the extension of the principles of the Washington treaty. An agreement rendering impossible any form of naval competition between the three powers will have a lasting influence in cementing the present relations of good understanding between the three countries and constitute a definite step in advance toward the common objective of a general limitation of armaments. Please assure the representatives of the British Empire and of Japan that I am only interpreting the overwhelming sentiment of the American people in stating that the United States will do its utmost to make such an agreement possible."

The conference members, through their secretary, Hugh R. Wilson, sent the following to the President:

"Profoundly and cordially appreciating the humane and wise initiative of the President of the United States in convening the present conference with a view to the further reduction of the burden and danger of naval armaments, the delegates assembled desire to tender to him this expression of their highest respect and of their strong hopes of a most satisfactory result."

U. S. WOULD REDUCE VESSELS BY CLASSES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

within such a class should be the subject of future agreement.

REPLACEMENT.

The age limit for replacement in the several classes shall be as follows:

1. Cruisers, 20 years.
2. Destroyers, 15 to 17 years.
3. Submarines, 12 to 13 years.

PROPOSALS FOR TONNAGE LIMITATION BY CLASSES.

Cruisers classes:
For the United States, 250,000 to 300,000 tons.
For the British Empire, 250,000 to 300,000 tons.

For Japan, 150,000 to 180,000 tons.

Destroyer classes:
For the United States, 200,000 to 250,000 tons.
For the British Empire, 200,000 to 250,000 tons.

For Japan, 120,000 to 150,000 tons.

Submarine classes:
For the United States, 60,000 to 90,000 tons.

For the British Empire, 60,000 to 90,000 tons.

For Japan, 30,000 to 60,000 tons.

For the United States, 30,000 to 60,000 tons.

For the British Empire, 30,000 to 60,000 tons.

For Japan, 15,000 to 30,000 tons.

For the United States, 15,000 to 30,000 tons.

For the British Empire, 15,000 to 30,000 tons.

For Japan, 7,500 to 15,000 tons.

For the United States, 7,500 to 15,000 tons.

For the British Empire, 7,500 to 15,000 tons.

For Japan, 3,750 to 7,500 tons.

For the United States, 3,750 to 7,500 tons.

For the British Empire, 3,750 to 7,500 tons.

For Japan, 1,875 to 3,750 tons.

For the United States, 1,875 to 3,750 tons.

For the British Empire, 1,875 to 3,750 tons.

For Japan, 937 to 1,875 tons.

For the United States, 937 to 1,875 tons.

For the British Empire, 937 to 1,875 tons.

For Japan, 468 to 937 tons.

For the United States, 468 to 937 tons.

For the British Empire, 468 to 937 tons.

For Japan, 234 to 468 tons.

For the United States, 234 to 468 tons.

For the British Empire, 234 to 468 tons.

For Japan, 117 to 234 tons.

For the United States, 117 to 234 tons.

For the British Empire, 117 to 234 tons.

For Japan, 58 to 117 tons.

For the United States, 58 to 117 tons.

For the British Empire, 58 to 117 tons.

For Japan, 29 to 58 tons.

For the United States, 29 to 58 tons.

For the British Empire, 29 to 58 tons.

For Japan, 14 to 29 tons.

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For the British Empire, 14 to 29 tons.

For Japan, 7 to 14 tons.

For the United States, 7 to 14 tons.

For the British Empire, 7 to 14 tons.

For Japan, 3 to 7 tons.

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For the British Empire, 0 to 0 tons.

For Japan, 0 to 0 tons.

For the United States, 0 to 0 tons.

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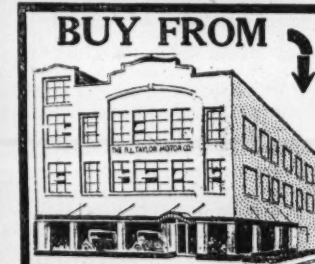
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FRIENDS URGE HULL FOR RUMFORD MATE OF AL SMITH IN 1928

Tennessee Representative Is Sought to Give Governor Strength in South.

SAY HE WOULD CUT DRY AND FAITH OPPOSITION

Pat Harrison and Westerner Also Advanced to Bolster Democratic Ticket

Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, is being quietly promoted by his friends and some of the leaders friendly to Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, for the nomination for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1928. The idea of those who are interested in the movement is to nominate Smith for President and Hull for second place.

Representative Hull is prominent in the House ways and means committee, is looked on as one of the foremost authorities in Congress on tariff and revenue matters and formerly was chairman of the Democratic national committee.

It is expected that his name will be presented to the Democratic convention as the favorite son of Tennessee and while he has been mentioned as a possible nominee for President in event of a compromise, the backers of Gov. Smith are not prepared to concede that a compromise will be necessary.

Seek Southern Strength.

The purpose in putting Mr. Hull in second place on the Democratic ticket with Gov. Smith would be to draw strength in the South. The Smith leaders are well aware of the fact that there is strong dry opposition to the New York governor in the South and also opposition on religious grounds. They have been inclined for some time to the view that it would be good political strategy to nominate for Vice President some Southern man who would have the support of the Southern dry and be popular generally in the South.

It is well known that several prominent Southern Democrats have been given encouragement by Smith leaders in the idea that they would be available for second place. Senator Pat Harrison, of Kentucky, is one of those who is said to have been so approached. Whether these advances were made with authority, however, is not known here.

Westerner Is Mentioned.

In the case of Mr. Hull it appears the possibility of putting him on the ticket with Smith is receiving more than perfunctory consideration because of the subliminal suggestion that he is a strong dry opponent to the New York governor in the South and also opposition on religious grounds. It is pointed out that Representative Hull would be a strong factor in saving Tennessee to the Democrats. Many of the Smith leaders would like to see a good politics to pick a Western man who would have agricultural support. E. T. Meredith, of Iowa, has been mentioned. On the whole, however, the idea of a Southern man for Vice President finds more favor.

Hours Are Extended To Convert Insurance

For the benefit of former service men and women who are employed between the hours of 9 and 4 and do not get to the Veterans' Bureau to have their Government insurance reinstated or converted, the regional office will remain open until 6 o'clock except on Saturday, when it will close at 4 o'clock. The office will remain open until midnight July 2, when the time in which reinstatement and conversion is possible expires.

Flight Start Sought By California City

(By the Associated Press.) A move to have the Army's prospective Hawaiian nonstop flight start from San Diego, rather than San Francisco, was initiated in the Capital yesterday by Representative Swing, of California, who urged this change upon Maj. Gen. Patrick. The California member said Patrick promised to consider the suggestion. He added that he told the air chief that as final tests for the flight were to be made at San Diego it was the logical starting point.

Law Against Oleo Thrown Out by Court

Madison, Wis., June 20 (By A. P.).—The Wisconsin Supreme Court today held the State law restricting the sale and manufacture of oleomargarine unconstitutional, thereby upholding a ruling of the Dane County Circuit Court.

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SCRAPPING AUXILIARY SHIPS FAVORED BY U. S. AT GENEVA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

States would be permitted to double the present and prospective tonnage of 125,000 and then add 50,000 tons more, on the basis of the American proposal. Would Scrap United States Destroyers. America agrees, however, to make her sacrifice in scrapping destroyers, of which she has a total tonnage of 329,153 as compared to 197,015 tons for Great Britain and 36,622 tons for Japan. Many of the American destroyers have not been manned for years as it would require something like 25,000 extra navy personnel to put them in service.

In calculating the amount of tonnage to be scrapped, the Kellogg committee cruiser and destroyer classes of vessels of all ages and reaches a proposed maximum of 550,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States and 330,000 tons for Japan. On this basis of calculation, the carrying out of the American plan would mean that the United States would scrap 62,000 tons now and 80,000 additional tons upon completion of the scrapping of the Japanese cruisers building. Great Britain, if her present cruiser building program were completed, would have to scrap about 98,000 tons of cruisers and Japan would have to scrap about 40,000 tons.

It appears from the figures that the United States would be making a greater sacrifice than the other two powers but as a matter of fact America would be scrapping destroyers which are not now in use and may be taken from drydock, while the British and Japanese would be expected to scrap modern cruisers.

The American proposal to limit submarines to 90,000 tons is in line with the proposals made at the Washington conference and rejected because of the attitude of France. The 5-5-3 ratio, applied here, would limit Japan's submarine tonnage to 44,000. The United States would have to scrap 3,868 tons of submarines in carrying out the American plan, whereas Great Britain and Japan would not be called upon to scrap any.

The statement made by Mr. Kellogg with respect to submarines, which is looked on as one of the most important points of the conference, is as follows: "If it should eventually be possible to reach a general agreement between all naval powers to abolish submarines, the United States would not be unfavorable to its consideration. My government realizes, however, that such action in order to be acceptable must necessarily be universal."

Affects France, Italy and Others. This means that France, Italy and other powers participating at Geneva would have to agree to the abolition of submarines. But the reason for America's reference to abolishing this type of craft is nevertheless puzzling to diplomats in view of the position taken by the United States at the Washington conference.

The British on that occasion made a drive for the abolition of the submarine and Lord Lee, the British naval delegate, pressed the British delegation's contention that "total and final abolition" was required, rather than restriction.

Replying to the British appeal, Mr. Hughes read the report of the American advisory committee stating that the submarine is a necessary part of the American Navy, that their cost was small and adding:

"The retention of a large submarine force may at some future time result in the United States holding its outlying possessions. If these colonies once fall, the expenditure of men necessary to maintain them will be tremendous and may result in a drawn war, which would really be a United States defeat."

"The United States needs a large submarine force to protect its interests."

The announced readiness of the United States to now consider abolition of submarines is regarded, however, as

less important than appears on the surface because the American delegation knows that there is no chance whatever of other powers, especially France, agreeing to abolish this type of craft. The American delegation has seemingly given another expression of readiness to sacrifice in order, perhaps, to obviate the necessity of another British drive to win support for doing away with the undersea craft.

The main feature of the American proposal, it is pointed out, is that it calls upon the powers to translate the principles of the 5-5-3 ratio into practical application in respect to cruisers and auxiliary craft and thereby prevent competitive armament building in this field.

Great Britain and Japan indicated willingness to accept the Kellogg principle with respect to smaller craft when the Washington conference was in session. The spirit of limitation, however, has not been applied to these craft by either Great Britain or Japan since the adjournment of the Washington conference in 1922.

American proposal admittedly calls for a return to these principles and the United States offers to abide by whatever limits Britain and Japan will agree upon. But in the event of no agreement, there are clear indications between the lines of the American proposal that the United States will feel compelled to build cruisers and other auxiliary craft in order that America's proper relative naval strength be assured.

U. S. Will Build 10 Cruisers, Britten Says, If Talk Fails

(By the Associated Press.)

Failure of agreement at the Geneva Naval Armament Limitation Conference would be followed immediately by a resumption of competitive building with the new Congress immediately passing the bill for ten fast new 10,000-ton cruisers, Representative Britten, of Illinois, ranking Republican on the naval committee, predicted yesterday.

"The American proposal," he said, "is fair, frank and one which will impress the world with our desire to limit naval expenditures and its rejection by Great Britain and Japan can only bring about a resumption of the race for naval supremacy, which, however costly, will be carried forward energetically by the United States."

"If the Geneva Conference fails of agreement, I am confident that the coming Congress will immediately pass the bill for ten additional fast cruisers which was recommended by President Coolidge in the closing days of the last Congress."

With a \$500,000,000 Treasury surplus this type of craft is nevertheless puzzling to diplomats in view of the position taken by the United States at the Washington conference.

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WARNING BY POINCARÉ RESENTED IN GERMANY

Ministers at Berlin Criticize Stresemann's Failure at League Meeting.

REICHSTAG FIGHT NEAR

Berlin, June 20 (By A. P.).—After reporting to President von Hindenburg on the League Council meeting, Gustav Stresemann, foreign minister, submitted a lengthy report at a cabinet council held this evening to discuss the foreign political situation arising from the Geneva conference.

The cabinet after hearing Dr. Stresemann's account approved the attitude of the German delegation, although some of the ministers regretted that nothing definite had been accomplished in matters vitally affecting the Reich.

It is expected that when the political debate on foreign affairs begins in the Reichstag on June 23, Dr. Stresemann will be sharply criticized for what his opponents term "the Geneva fiasco."

Moreover, the speech of M. Poincaré, the French premier, at Lunenburg yesterday, in which he took Germany to task for failure to live up to her obligations, has brought further grief to the nationalist mind, whose press brands it as conclusive proof that "the Locarno spirit is dead so far as France is concerned," and adds that "Brand has yielded the leadership in foreign affairs to Poincaré, who is forever preaching eternal hatred of Germany."

The Socialist and Democratic journals also deplore M. Poincaré's words, which are said to cause a new Franco-German estrangement.

Expansion Discussed For Fleet Reservists

C. E. Lofgren, national president of the Fleet Reservists Association, and John J. Kelley, legal adviser, last night discussed expansion of the organization at a meeting of Branch No. 4 of the association in the board room of the District Building.

The Fleet Reservists were told eleven new branches of the association have been established in seven months, increasing the total branches to 31. Plans were advanced for a picnic July 17 in Rock Creek Park and a visit to the Baltimore branch in August. Benjamin Scholer presided, later turning the gavel over to Charles Range.

called to the fact that the British proposal concerning cruisers means the eventual disappearance of the 10,000-ton cruisers authorized by Washington, the spokesman admitted the truth of this. "Why worry about things that will happen 20 years hence?"

The spokesman concluded by emphasizing the great superiority of the United States Navy, which he said was the result of the scrapping of destroyers under the 5-5-3 ratio.

The American remark that the existence of numerous British naval bases, including those near the American coast, give Great Britain a vast superiority if smaller cruisers are decided upon, because bases increase the value of small cruisers. But the United States having few bases needs large-size cruisers, which will be able to cover long distances without refueling or repairs.

The most reliable opinion is that the American Naval Board will oppose the reduction in size of either battleships or cruisers or at least will favor "a slight increase in the number of cruisers," according to a Washington conference, to be held in 1931, with France and Italy present.

Armaments Relief Is Seen In Limit on Warship Size

Geneva, Switzerland, June 20 (By A. P.).—The British delegation declared that the armament race would never end until nations agreed upon the size of individual warships and made these warships as small as possible in an exclusive statement to the Associated Press tonight.

When the correspondent pointed out that the British proposals contained no total tonnage figures for auxiliary warships, the spokesman replied that the British were not interested in fixing total tonnage, but might consider such bases if there was an agreement on lessening the size of individual ships.

The British, he continued, were more interested in having a sufficient number of cruisers than other warships because they needed them to protect trade routes. When attention was

called to the fact that the British proposal concerning cruisers means the eventual disappearance of the 10,000-ton cruisers authorized by Washington, the spokesman admitted the truth of this. "Why worry about things that will happen 20 years hence?"

The spokesman concluded by emphasizing the great superiority of the United States Navy, which he said was the result of the scrapping of destroyers under the 5-5-3 ratio.

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Mrs. Coolidge Uses Worms, Too, But Bait Own Hook

Braves Rain and Wears Boots to Catch Trout for the President's Luncheon and Goes Him One Better by Impaling Crawlers.

Rapid City, S. Dak., June 20 (By A. P.).—The call of the rippling streams near the State game lodge proved too much for Mrs. Coolidge today and, despite a rain, she made her first fishing excursion since coming to the Black Hills, returning after an hour and a half with a good-sized speckled trout.

Mrs. Coolidge proved herself equally as enthusiastic as her distinguished husband, if not so successful as a fisherman. Clad in sou'wester hat, a slicker, boots and a sport skirt, she waded through the underbrush to get to the pool in Squaw Creek, about five miles from the lodge where Mr. Coolidge had been fishing.

James Haley, Secret Service man, accompanied Mrs. Coolidge, who was taken to the fishing spot in a White House automobile. However, she insisted upon carrying her own rod and reel and creel.

Moreover, Mrs. Coolidge baited the hook herself, using a worm to lure the trout. And in this respect she differed from the President, who usually has those who accompany him bait the hook for him and take the fish off when it is caught.

The rain had made the streams very muddy and Mrs. Coolidge decided it would be well to try her luck on a better day. She was quite eager also to take her catch home in time to surprise the President at luncheon.

COOLIDGE WILL MEET 5,000 FARMERS FROM FIVE STATES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

This State in 1924, there were Maj. E. W. Jerbeck and Perry Evans in from the Pine Ridge reservation. Out there the Indians are said to be laying off of the white spirits and awaiting the President and planning to give him the time of his life.

All the old tribal dances, with their weird rhythms, are to be revived. The tomahawks are to be taken from the shelves on which they were put after the Indian commissioners had finally driven civilization into their skulls. They plan to write the fantastic markings on their faces and to resurrect their slow, tortuous music and their blood-curdling war cries, all for the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Praise Visit to Church.

So much for the Indians. At Ardmore the President is to meet those people who do not say much, who have admittedly had a hard time making a livelihood in the past few years and who have a way of looking at you with the attitude of "Well, you Eastern wise cracker, let's see what you've got to say." These gentlemen, sunburned and occasionally reckless, know their corn and oats and wheat, so to speak. They freely say the predictions for this year's crop are of the best, but a good crop does not mean a lot of money, because, they contend, it has cost, in the past, more to make a crop than they received after they had made it.

But Mr. Coolidge has an astuteness that takes with people. He has demonstrated that in new England and now he is demonstrating it in the West. Everybody around Rapid City today is saying, "Now, ain't that wonderful for him to go to that little church at Hermosa?" That's the way it affects them.

Of course, Chet Leeson, the United States marshal, is not a farmer, but United States marshals usually know their political onions as the girls would say. Well, Chet is a character of the Dakota country and he blundered on Mr. Coolidge at the executive offices in the schoolhouse today.

You can easily picture Chet

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Tuesday, June 21, 1927.

AMERICA'S PROPOSAL.

The proposals made by the United States at the opening of the naval limitation conference at Geneva yesterday may have a far-reaching influence upon international relations and upon American politics. The United States in effect asks Great Britain to scrap some of her cruisers, and asks Japan to abandon her present cruiser superiority to the United States and accept a place of permanent inferiority.

The present strength of the three powers in cruisers built, building and authorized is as follows:

Great Britain.....	332,290 tons
Japan.....	156,205 tons
United States.....	125,000 tons

The United States proposes that the powers shall agree to the following limitations of cruiser tonnage:

Great Britain.....	250,000 to 300,000 tons
United States.....	250,000 to 300,000 tons
Japan.....	150,000 to 180,000 tons

The United States also proposes that submarines shall be limited to 60,000 to 90,000 tons each for Great Britain and the United States, and 36,000 to 54,000 tons for Japan.

Great Britain and Japan are reminded that at the Washington Conference they approved in principle of the 5-5-3 ratio as applied to auxiliary vessels as well as to capital ships. The United States now asks those powers to apply the ratio to cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Public sentiment and official statements in Great Britain have made it quite clear that the British government will not agree to scrap any of its cruisers. It has been made equally clear in Japan that the Japanese government will not agree to limit its cruiser and submarine tonnage to three-fifths the tonnage of the United States.

Thus, whatever may be the outcome of the Geneva Conference, it may be safely assumed from the start that the proposals just made by the United States will not be embodied in a treaty.

Preliminary intimations from official sources indicate that Great Britain will suggest limitations upon the tonnage and gun caliber of individual cruisers, and that Japan will suggest a cessation of cruiser building for a time. The effect of the British proposal would be to enhance the relative strength of the British fleet, which has the advantage of more numerous naval bases. British merchantmen could be quickly transformed into cruisers under the British proposal, thus creating an overwhelming cruiser tonnage.

The effect of the Japanese proposal would be to leave Japan indefinitely in a position of cruiser superiority over the United States.

The vicissitudes of the preparatory commission which sought to arrange for a general disarmament conference are sufficient evidence of the obstacles that stand in the way of international arms agreements. Unless the ground is well laid in advance the chances of disagreement are vastly more numerous than the chances of agreement.

At the Washington Conference many circumstances conspired to bring about agreement. At the present Geneva Conference many circumstances combine to prevent agreement. At Washington the powers were offered great concessions by the United States, and at Geneva they are offered none. At Washington the world was infatuated with the idea that naval limitations could be accomplished. At Geneva the world is skeptical and disillusioned, and threats of war make the nations fearful of entering into agreements to reduce their strength. At Washington the great naval powers were not asked to make sacrifices. At Geneva they are asked to do so.

The increase of naval strength by Great Britain and Japan since the Washington Conference has caused many Americans to believe that the conference, while it resulted in a treaty, was not advantageous to the United States. These Americans will be doubly critical of the Geneva Conference, and will be inclined to oppose any treaty unless it is clearly shown that the United States is actually placed on a parity with Great Britain and superior to Japan in cruiser strength.

The sentiment of Americans was manifested when Congress provided for three additional cruisers notwithstanding President Coolidge's request that action be postponed pending the holding of the conference that is now in session. The failure of the Geneva Conference,

resulting from the refusal of the other powers to agree to the 5-5-3 ratio for cruisers and submarines, might cause a bitter reaction in Congress and throughout the country, culminating in an irresistible movement for the building of a navy exceeding the strength of any other.

A paragraph in Ambassador Gibson's opening statement has been misinterpreted as an indication of the willingness of the United States to abolish submarines. If this paragraph is scrutinized it is clear that it was intended merely to forestall useless discussion on that subject. Submarines can be abolished only by universal agreement. The present conference, being confined to three powers, cannot settle the matter. The intimation that the United States "would not be unfavorable" to consideration of the subject is contingent upon an utter improbability—that all naval powers would agree to abolish submarines. Inasmuch as they will not agree, there is no use in wasting time at the Geneva Conference in discussing the matter.

NATIONAL AIR TOUR.

No fewer than 25 airplanes, varying from the single-engine one-seater to the multi-motored ten-passenger machine, are expected to participate in the national air tour which starts from Detroit on June 27. The 4,000-mile itinerary will take the participants first to the Atlantic Coast, thence to Texas and back to Detroit on July 12, by way of Omaha and Chicago. The initial tour, known then as the annual commercial airplane reliability tour, took place in 1925.

While speed is an important factor in determining the winner, chief emphasis is placed on efficiency and reliability. Twenty-four cities will be visited en route, and the plane that makes the best record will win for its owner the Edsel Ford trophy in addition to other prizes.

The national air tour has been likened to the Glidden tour competitions, which served so well to impress upon the American public the dependability of the automobile. Before the airplane can assume its rightful place in the American transportation system the public must be brought to realize that it is efficient and reliable. Speed is an important consideration. Without reliability, however, speed is of no value whatsoever, and although the public knows well that the airplane is the swiftest means of travel yet developed, it is not yet ready to admit that the airplane can be depended upon for day in and day out service.

The progress of this air caravan will be watched with interest, for the American people are anxious to be assured of the commercial practicability of the airplane. The public has to be shown, and the national air tour is one of the best ways to show it.

AN EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

By the time the Seventieth Congress convenes there will have been prepared for introduction a flood of relief bills entirely commensurate with the extent of the Mississippi flood, and some of them, if enacted, may result in damage as great as that disaster. Already a dozen or more plans for the control of floods have been framed and aired by amateurs, whose good intentions greatly exceed their knowledge of engineering.

That the waters can and will be controlled is certain. But the control must come through the careful study by engineers of ability and experience. It can not be accomplished by amateurs or theorists, no matter how well intentioned they may be. On the other hand, the matter of extending aid to the victims of the disaster is entirely aside from the prevention of future disasters. Up to last Saturday the response to the appeals of the Red Cross for financial aid had brought to that organization \$15,400,000, and subscriptions are still pouring in. The American people are generous and always quick to respond to an appeal for aid, but the exceptional extent of the disaster of 1927 has taxed the resources of the Red Cross to the utmost, and were Congress in session, it is certain that the Federal Government would add many millions to the relief funds. That this will be done promptly after Congress convenes appears equally certain. But there should be something more to the action of Congress than an appropriation "to be immediately available" in the opinion of many legislators.

One of these is Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, who will introduce at the opening of the session a bill to establish a Federal emergency relief fund to be administered by the President for the purpose of "furnishing relief to sufferers from floods, fires, earthquakes, storms, plagues and similar visitations." The bill extends wide powers to the executive and severs all red tape which ordinarily retards the purposes of such laws. The fund, as proposed by Senator Thomas, will be fixed at \$10,000,000, but before the bill is enacted into law it is likely that the amount will be very largely increased, for, according to the reports of those who have had an opportunity for personal observation, at least \$100,000,000 will be necessary to place the refugees in the Mississippi Valley in a position to rehabilitate themselves.

In any event, the idea of an emergency fund is an excellent one, and it is likely to appeal to Senate and House alike as the proper way to meet future emergencies of this character.

PASSING OF THE BUGGY.

The top buggy in which the boys on the farm once took their "best girls" to the dance is falling apart in the weather but behind the horse barn, and there are few to take its place.

The Census Bureau furnishes this information in its survey of the census of manufactures of farm equipment for 1926. The total value of farm equipment made in 1926 was \$461,399,528, as compared with a production valued at \$391,812,436 in 1925. But when it comes to the wagons and buggies the falling off is marked. Buggies produced in 1925 numbered 20,486, which was small enough, but in 1926 the number fell to 3,864, or about enough to supply the demand of one prosperous county following a successful year "back in the eighties."

The census report furnishes a graphic picture of the changes that have come in farm equip-

ment since the application of the internal combustion engine to farm machinery. There were sold in the United States last year enough tractors to increase the receipts of the manufacturers by \$145,912,489, out of which sum more than two-thirds was paid by farmers.

DECREPIT AUTOMOBILES.

Pennsylvania's new automobile code, recently signed by Gov. Fisher, empowers the secretary of highways to "suspend the registration of any vehicle deemed unsafe, or unfit to be operated, or not equipped as required by the law." The code becomes effective January 1. Under it brakes must be in good working condition at all times, and all closed vehicles must be equipped with a windshield wiper or device to clear rain, snow or other moisture from the line of vision. Still more sweeping, however, is the provision which, according to dealers, will mean the withdrawal of hundreds of decrepit and outworn cars and trucks now to be found on the roads, under which many Pennsylvanians will have to purchase new cars or have their old ones completely overhauled.

In recent years the ramshackle automobile has gained a firm place in the heart of youth. If the college boy is not financially able to own and operate an up-to-the-minute vehicle, he purchases one as ancient as can be found, plasters it up with catchwords and phrases, and drives it through the countryside proclaiming to the world that it is all just a merry joke. A joke it remains until an accident occurs, usually because the car was not safe from the mechanical standpoint. Youth, however, is not the only offender. Hundreds of automobile owners continue to drive vehicles that should be in the shop or in the discard, allowing for the bad brakes or mechanical defects that have crept in gradually.

Pennsylvania now proposes to make certain that only safe vehicles are permitted the privilege of utilizing the roads. If the law meets with success, it will be copied elsewhere in short order.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.

There is more than mere finance in the suggestion that the Mitten interests become associated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the management of the chain of banks established by the railroad union. Adoption of the proposal would give the Philadelphia traction magnate a voice in a financial institution extending from coast to coast, but, more important, it would establish a new meeting ground between capital and labor. Capital, as represented by the Mitten interests, and labor; in the guise of the brotherhood, have established contact through the medium of cooperative management.

Thomas E. Mitten has been in his business dealings what is known technically as an "open shop" man. He has not dealt with the outside union, preferring to create what organized labor refers to as a "company" union in order to obtain contact between employers and employees. The point of difference between Mitten management and that of other nonunion organizations has been cooperative management. Mitten workers were encouraged to buy stock, and were in return given representation upon the boards of the Mitten companies.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has for years been one of the strongest and wealthiest of unions. Its belief in organized labor was the principle upon which it was founded and flourished. Its wealth brought it into the field of capital. In establishing its banks and other business ventures it, too, adopted cooperative management as a fundamental policy.

Originally Mitten management and the brotherhood were as far apart as the poles in their theories as to the best relationship between capital and labor. Development of the two organizations and a desire on the part of each to make operation a common responsibility, and profits a general benefit, have brought them together. Cooperative management has been suggested before as the means through which the relations between the worker and the boss might be adjusted, but it has had no more concrete demonstration of effectiveness than the one which the engineers are now considering.

LINDY'S UNCLE FRANK.

Two years ago Senator Jones, of Washington, introduced a bill to correct the military record of Francis A. Land, who served in the Union Army during the Civil War as a private in a Maryland regiment. A great many bills of similar character have been introduced during the past half century. Some of them have passed and others have slept peacefully in the committee files. Sometimes this somnolence has been due to lack of interest, at other times the intended beneficiary has answered the last muster roll before Congress was ready to act, and in still other cases there has been insufficient evidence upon which to base action.

The Jones bill appears to be among the latter class. In any event the Congress in which it was offered expired without action, but that bill will undoubtedly be resurrected as a result of the transatlantic flight of Charles Lindbergh, for it appears that the veteran in question is his great-uncle.

In 1861 Francis Land, then a resident of Buffalo, enlisted in the Union Army. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby Prison, and because he did not rejoin his company after his release he has been listed as a deserter.

Years after, when time had withered his powers, he found, on applying for a pension, that there was a blot on his record, which he has tried for years to have wiped out. It is difficult to prove the untruthfulness of the charge after more than 60 years, but now that Land's grandnephew is known to every American it is probable that the few remaining comrades of the old soldier may be discovered and the needed evidence secured.

Representative Tilson's call for early consideration of the food problem by Congress lacks two essentials—a control plan, and a method of controlling oratory.

If Lindbergh really hopes to find a little town where nobody will pay any attention to him he will have to do considerable exploring.



Innocuous Desuetude.

PRESS COMMENT.

Here To Stay.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Adaptation of the motorbus to the conditions of modern traffic and of traffic to the motorbus are problems awaiting solution by the railroads—steam and electric—and by every community in the land. Nobody imagines that this medium of transportation is a mere transitory thing, soon to pass away. It has taken too firm a hold and has established itself far too strongly to be given up. Yet its exact place in transportation is still to be fixed. The bus has made sad inroads upon local steam passenger traffic, yet the railroads are adopting it in ever-increasing numbers as a more efficient agency than those it is displacing. So also the electric railways are finding that for certain purposes it is indispensable and are fitting it in with the trolley in the cities of the country. The use of the motorbus for long distance passenger service is at present an experimental novelty. Whether it will ever be anything more than that has yet to be demonstrated.

Feeble Beginnings.

Atlanta Constitution: The early steamship lines, successful though they were, counted for little until after 1860. Design, engines and propulsion had not been sufficiently developed. Of the millions of emigrants who arrived in the 40s and 50s all but a dribble came by the methods of transportation that dated back to Phenicia. Then technical advance enabled the steamship to come into its own, and by 1870 it had conquered a large part of the field. That the beginnings of transatlantic aviation are halting and feeble and small does not mean that its future may not be astonishing.

Boy Aviators.

Baltimore Sun: Anxious parents will view with alarm the "Boy Aviators of America," whom the Secretary of the Senate wants to organize along lines similar to the Boy Scouts. But perhaps the plan is innocuous. Boy Scouts very seldom take up scouting in after life. They mostly become steamfitters or bond salesmen or traffic cops or something like that; and, reasoning by analogy, the Boy Aviators will never avail. But, in any case, there is no need to worry about the new scheme. American boys in their own minds are boy aviators already—every one of them.

Government Surpluses.

Louisville Courier Journal: The Government is costing a few million dollars more each year, as governments will when treasury surpluses are collected from the taxpayers. A treasury deficit is a warning, a surplus is liable to be a catastrophe. Even if the part of the surplus which escapes appropriation is applied to the retirement of the public debt that does not justify its existence. If the intention is gradually to retire the debt, the item should be included in the budget and not be left to chance excesses in revenues.

Personal Views.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: It seems strange that with all the intricate machinery for publicity which has been perfected today humanity is still so avid for a personal view of prominent figures in the spotlight. One might think that by the time people had seen news reels and countless portraits of Lindbergh, by the time they had read multiple columns about his sayings and doings and had heard his actual voice on the radio, they would be fairly well satisfied. But the record throngs in Washington and New York, which will assemble in similar thousands elsewhere, prove that the more they know about the fortunate youth the more they want to know. He is by now a

Compensation for Misfortunes

By ROBERT QUILEN

THE man who is by nature destined to be defoliated from the eye-brows back realizes in a casual kind of way that something is happening to lighten the labor of combing, but he never becomes alarmed until the barber says gently: "Getting a little thin on top, sir."

It is then that he begins to wear his hat when he shouldn't, and it is then that the long battle between faith and the inevitable begins.

The faith is in nicely scented liquids that promise to make his hair come back. It is an expensive faith, and costs him, first and last, about \$625. Faith like that might move mountains, but it can't grow hair.

Baldness is on the increase—not just individual baldness, but baldness as a disease or state of being.

Consider, as proof, the change in manner. Fifty years ago gentlemen lifted their hats in greeting; now they merely touch their hats with the jerkiness of a salute. It isn't less chivalry that prompts the rudeness; it is less hair.

Men who have hair favor the practice, now almost universal, of removing hats when ladies enter the elevator. The bald favor it also, in principle, but they resent it as a blow to their vanity. They catch thunder either way; it takes courage to keep the hat on; it takes courage to remove it.

The bald suffer, but they have advantages. Those disposed to baldness usually are addicted to matrimony. They make good husbands and live happily for the simple reason that no jealous wife nags at them. A wife whose husband has gorgeous wavy locks may suspect him of guile and watch him narrowly when other ladies are about.

But the bald man's wife suspects nothing. Suggest to her that his shining pate may frequently be seen in company with flappers and she will smile. She knows that all feminine creatures except herself regard him as a part of the past tense.

There is one further advantage. The barber, standing above the denuded and polished area, never whispers insinuatingly: "Would you like a little tonic?"

The final proof of will power is to pass right on by a busy steam shovel.

Fewer people were killed in horse-and-buggy days. But there weren't 20,000,000 horses and buggies dashing about.

Correct this sentence: "He tried to kiss me," said she, "and I hadn't done a thing to encourage him."

(Copyright, 1927.)

familiar figure, and the welcome people always have for the familiar is now added to that which they offer the famous hero.

Lindbergh's Accomplishment.
 Christian Science Monitor: Col. Lindbergh has done more to bridge the Atlantic in flight. He has put a complete and final quietus upon the effort to make it appear that there exists among the French people in general a deep-seated antagonism to the people of the United States. The historic friendship of these two nations is thus cemented anew.

Style Seasons.
 Hudson Star: The straw hat season is here in all its glory of new styles—that is, the men's straw hat season is with us again, for the women have been wearing their new straw hats since January, and it will not be long now until they have begun to wear their fall and winter hats.

OH, GIRLS LOOK!
 How far we have drifted, the "we" meaning "us girls!" Look on these lines regulating women's dress suggests the Hartford City News. It is a part of an old law in Massachusetts:

"Hereafter, no garment shall be made with short sleeves whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof; and such as have garments already made with short sleeves shall not wear the same unless the arms are covered with linen down to their wrists."

It is still on the books, as far as known, but like the Kansas cigarette law that was so much ignored that it was repealed the other day, no one has paid any attention to it for so many years that the present generation did not know of its existence.

Wouldn't those old legislators roll on the floor in fits if they would meet the average delegation of young and old women today who come to present their petition for something or other that the women want made into law? And the average flapper! A pulmotor would be necessary to save them.

tained by their consumption pays the total cost of the United States Army for the year.

San Francisco Chronicle: The old home town is the one that observes your success in the city and wonders how you keep folks fooled.

Fit Punishment.
 Philadelphia Inquirer: If Andrew Volstead, as reported is appointed a prohibition enforcement agent, it will simply be a case of making the punishment fit the crime.

Cigarette Money.
 Boston Post: Washington tells the country that the tax on cigarettes for the present fiscal year will amount to about \$70,000,000. It may possibly solace the souls of those who hate the little rolls to reflect that the sum ob-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Incompetent Headmen.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I have no wish to take up the controversy arising again, of incompetency in the air department of the Navy, but one thing is certain, the American people would be angry indeed if they knew how nearly all the departments of the Government are honeycombed with incompetents in supervisory positions. Most of them are kept in by higher-ups, or because of having worn a uniform for a few days in some military camp. Having been a worker under one of the civil departments for 30 years, I can testify that the disregard of the civil service for supervisory places was never so apparent as now.

A WORKER.

Bad White House Streets.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: In the spring and summer, a great many tourists come to Washington to see the many buildings of interest here. Most every tourist makes a visit to the White House and usually encircles it by way of East, South and West Executive avenues. These three streets are badly in need of repairs. They need repaving so much that it is quite evident to anyone who drives on them that the visitors who leave the White House after their tour of inspection must receive a terrible impression of what the rest of Washington's streets are like if those around the President's home are so bad. Now that they are repairing the White House, why not repair these streets and thus let the tourists leave with a beautiful picture of their nation's capital? It is a feeling as though they have been riding on a bucking broncho?

A. W. K.

In Praise of Turkey.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: May I call your attention to the enclosed editorial from La Bulgarie, which I have translated in part? I believe that this paper, published at Sofia in French, is a semi-official organ of the Bulgarian government. The views it expresses in this editorial, which accord with those found in its columns generally, seem to be worth considering in connection with the attitude of this country toward the present Turkish government. The Bulgarians, with Russian help, gained their independence from the hated Turkish yoke just 50 years ago, and have fought the Turks since. If they can look with sympathy at the great effort of the Turkish people, why may not we?

E. G.

The extract from La Bulgarie is as follows:

"The young Turkish republic, born in political storm, has succeeded in guaranteeing its future and in assuring to the Turkish people a supportable life which will enable them to develop their special qualities and to make use of the resources of their land. Having triumphed over the immemorial enemies of the Turkish race, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his indefatigable collaborators have resolutely set themselves to the task of radically reforming their country, which, from a social point of view, has become unrecognizable. The Turkey of the sultans, whose indifference and indolence were proverbial, has disappeared, giving place to a national organism that assimilates every foreign traveler by its prodigious activity and its capacity for adaptation."

"This rapid, almost headlong, advance of a people that were generally thought of as doomed by their prejudices and religious fanaticism, could not fail to cause a reversal of foreign opinion in favor of the Asiatic republic. The sagacious and far-sighted foreign policy adopted by the rulers of Angora has enabled them, in fact, to enter into profitable relations with all the powers of the world. Thus their arduous international problems have been solved one by one peacefully, and so as to take account of the vital interests of a Turkey rejuvenated and full of hope."

CAPITAL SOCIETY EVENTS

THE Ambassador of Belgium and Baroness de Carrière will depart today for New York. They will be at the Ambassador Hotel until they sail on the Belgeland Saturday.

The Ambassador of Cuba and Senora de Ferrara will have as their guests for a few days the Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, who are expected to arrive from New York today.

The Ambassador and Senora de Ferrara will sail in July for Europe. They will pass about a month or more at St. Jean de Luz and then go to Geneva, where the ambassador will represent his country at the sessions of the League of Nations. After the close of the sessions they will pass about three weeks in Paris and expect to return in October.

The Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Timothy Smiddy, will depart today for Chicago, where he will deliver a lecture at the University of Chicago in connection with the Norman W. Harris Memorial Foundation. The minister will return the latter part of the week.

The Hungarian Minister, Count Laszlo Szechenyi, who passed the weekend in Newport, is expected to return today.

The Minister of Guatemala and Senora Sanchez Latorre, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porterfield Light and Mr. Charles Porterfield Light, Jr., are in Raleigh, N. C., where they went by motor. While there they will be the guests of Gov. and Mrs. Angus Wilson MacLean at the executive mansion. En route they stopped at Richmond, Va., where they dined with friends. They are expected to return the end of the week.

The Minister of Venezuela and Senora de Grisanti and their daughters will open their cottage at Lake George the middle of July, and will pass the remainder of the summer there.

The Minister of Sweden, Mr. B. Bostrom, will depart for New York tomorrow and will sail on Friday on the Gripsholm to join his family in Sweden, where they will pass the summer.

Representative and Mrs. Sol Bloom and Miss Vera Bloom will depart for New York today. They will sail on July 2 on the Leviathan. While abroad they will take a motor trip through England, Scotland and Ireland.

Miss June Wise, who has been visiting her sister, the Duchess de Dicheleu, in New York, and her sister, Mrs. Macy, in Morristown, N. J., returned a few days ago. She will depart today for Berkeley Springs, Va., to pass a few days with her mother, Mrs. Frederick May Wise.

The former Governor of Minnesota and Mrs. William R. Merriam departed yesterday morning for Manchester, Mass., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock will go to Bar Harbor this week after a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, the Second

Counselor of the Italian Embassy and Signora Catalani.

Miss Florence Keys entertained in honor of Miss Georgina Joyce Saturday, at the Congressional Club, giving a small bridge tea and kitchen shower. The guests were Miss Georgina Joyce, Miss Patsy Joyce, Miss Barbara King, Miss Frances Hopkins, Miss Louise Spencer, Miss Helen Shaw, Miss Barbara Boss, Miss Harriet Whitford, Miss Lillian Latimer, Miss Marion Connelly and Miss Keys' house guest, Miss Kitty Dickerman, of Duluth, Minn.

Mrs. Richard Townsend, accompanied by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sumner Welles, expects to pass the summer in Europe.

Mrs. Frederick Brooke, who has been in New York to attend the meeting of the National Garden Club, returned yesterday morning.

Miss Frances McKee has been in Philadelphia as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Denby.

Visits Son Here.

Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker has been passing a few days with her son, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, assistant chief of staff. Mrs. Parker is on her way to the western North Carolina mountains, where she will pass the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norment will depart for New York today and will be at the Hotel Plaza until Saturday, when they will sail for England on the Majestic.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Porter Davidson will go to the Adirondacks between July 10 and 15.

Mrs. Samuel Ferguson will depart Thursday for New York, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Frank Howe for a few days. She will then go to Chester, Nova Scotia, where she will remain until September.

Mrs. John E. Reburn and Mrs. Richard Weightman are at Cazenovia, N. Y.

Mrs. Edgar Derry Fisher has returned from Norfolk. Ensign Fisher will join her today and they will pass his leave of absence with Mrs. Fisher's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Jr. In July they will be in Newport, where Ensign Fisher has been assigned to duty.

Miss Howard Wed.

St. Alban's Church, in the Cathedral Close, was the scene on Saturday of a wedding, when Miss Frances Randolph Howard, of Washington, was married to Dr. Robert Gilchrist Robb, member of the faculty of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Miss Howard's father, Mr. Allen Randolph Howard, of Virginia, gave her in marriage, and her maid of honor was Miss Muriel Barber. Dr. Robb's best man was his brother, Mr. Philip Robb, of Baltimore, and the ushers were Mr. Bernard Robb, of Richmond, and Mr. Charles Fenwick, of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Warner, rector of St. Alban's.

The bride's costume was beige chiffon and lace, with a large hat of beige and rose, and a bouquet of delphinium and butterfly roses. Miss Barber's costume was of chiffon, in pastel shades of blue and orchid, with a large hat in gray and lilac, and she carried sweet peas in shades of blue and rose.

After the ceremony a reception for the relatives of the two families and the intimate friends was given by Mrs. A. B. Davis. A buffet breakfast was served.

Dr. and Mrs. Robb departed early in the afternoon for a short wedding trip. They will live in Williamsburg, after a few weeks passed at the old home of the Robb family, Gay Mount, on the Rappahannock.

Among the guests at the reception from out of town were Mrs. Clarence Howard, Mrs. Allen Smith, Miss Columbia Smith, Mrs. Wilkins Taylor, Mr.

and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mrs. John C. Willis, Mrs. Mason H. Willis, Miss Nora Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Young, Miss Elizabeth Russell, Mrs. Augustin Turner, Mr. Vivian Turner and Mr. Taylor Turner, all of Fredericksburg; Miss Fanny Robb, sister of the bridegroom, of Gay Mount; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Up-ton, the latter a sister of the bridegroom, of Annandale, N. Y.; Mrs. Fenwick, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bradford, of Catonsville, Md.; and Miss Mary Betha, of Marion, S. C.

Mr. George Perry Stone and son, Mr. George Stone, of Houston, Tex., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Austin McCarthy for several days, have departed for Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mrs. Knox Returns.

Mrs. Philander Knox, who has been at West Point, has returned.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Octavia Vanderpoel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Watson Vanderpoel, of Long Island, to Mr. John Lindsay Dowrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Dowrick.

Mrs. James Brown Morrison entertained at bridge yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Florence Woolley, of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. Charles E. Lobdell, of Forest Hills, L. I. Her other guests were: Mrs. Gordon Dalsay, Mrs. Edmund Jones, Miss Ruth Jones, Mrs. Lewis B. Watson, Jr., Mrs. William A. Prescott, Mrs. Alfred Fairer and Mrs. Robert Miller.

Mrs. A. Weiss entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Lelia Hutchison.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau arrived yesterday from her home at Greenwich, Conn., and is at the Willard, where she plans to pass the week. Mrs. L. F. Hobart entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Brosseau.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee has returned from Wayne, Pa., where she attended the graduation of her son, Mr. Fletcher Cole, from St. Luke's Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kaufmann will depart this morning for Glen Springs, N. Y. Early in July they will go to Rock, Mass., for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wheeler, who have been at the Hot Springs, returned yesterday.

Will Go North.

Miss Janet Richards expects to go to York Harbor, Me., tomorrow.

Mrs. E. C. Gregory, of Salisbury, N. C., daughter of Senator Overman, is passing a few days at the Mayflower.

Mrs. W. S. Abert returned to Saranac Inn, New York, this week as a guest for the summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Ellis, also Mrs. M. Hill Hill, of Washington, are at the Hotel St. Regis in New York.

Mrs. K. R. Dike was hostess at luncheon yesterday at the Willard. Mayor and Mrs. James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, who are passing a few days at the Willard, also entertained at luncheon there yesterday.

Mrs. Joseph Linden Smith arrived yesterday from New York and is at the Mayflower.

Wedding Saturday.

Miss Ruth Elizabeth Boswell and Mr. Harry R. M. Heinrich will be married Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Franklin J. Bohanan at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rock Creek Cemetery. The bride will be given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Charles C. Boswell. Miss Boswell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Boswell, of Prince Georges County, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Heath, of Liver-

pool, England, have arrived at the Willard. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Soperland, of Rochester, N. Y., are at the Willard.

Mrs. Robert Gordon Hunt entertained at a bridge luncheon yesterday in the Florentine room at Wardman Park Hotel. Her guests included Mrs. Lawrence Watta, Mrs. Harry Bacon, Mrs. G. T. Hawkins, Mrs. William Livingston, Mrs. Grover Wilson, Mrs. James P. Moriarty, Mrs. Fred W. Berens, Mrs. William Marvin Dunham, Mrs. William Pattison, Mrs. Jeremiah McCarty, and Mrs. Keller.

The marriage of Miss Bethel Emelia Rue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rue, of this city, to Mr. George Stewart Phillips, took place last evening in the Eckington Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Henry C. Wooding officiated.

The bride wore a gown of soft ivory satin embroidered in pearls. The veil of duchesse lace was caught with sprays of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Phillips, wore a long waisted model of orchid georgette and silk lace and carried an arm bouquet of roses.

Mr. William Rue, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Mr. Barton Brownell and Mr. Allan Ellington.

The mother of the bride, Mrs. Rue, wore a gown of grey georgette with embroidery of rhinestones and pearls. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Phillips departed for a short trip in the North.

Mrs. Terry A. Lyon, of Fayetteville, N. C., and her two small daughters, Jean Lyon and Hannah Lyon, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

At Virginia Springs.

Mr. H. E. Wrenn, Miss Katherine Wrenn, and Miss Mary Selden are at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

The Rev. and Mrs. Christopher Sparling, of the Church of the Prince of Peace, Baltimore, formerly of Washington, with their daughter, Miss Ar-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 2

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Modern Youth Demanded This New Undergarment

"Scanties"

ALL you need wear beneath your dress—in one!

YOU will love the fact that there is only one pair of shoulder straps—instead of the usual three or four. And the economy of "SCANTIES"—a brassiere, a vest, a girdle, garters and panties for almost what you would pay for a single undergarment!

THEY fit perfectly and are exquisitely made!

\$5 to \$12.50

Grey Suits—Second Floor.

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ANNOUNCES

Reductions of 50% On Children's Apparel

This sale includes all of our smart little frocks in the popular prints, gingham, Swiss and everfast, as well as the more "dressed up" crepe de chine. Sizes from 6 to 14 years.

A few excellent values in women's gowns may still be had at the 50% reduction price.

Hours: 8:45 to 5:30

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Dulin & Martin Co.

1215-17 F Street

1214-18 G Street

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DECORATING, THIRD FLOOR

SLIP COVERS

There is on display a most attractive line of plain and striped linens in all desired colorings.

Slip covers can be made from these of single pattern, or combination of plain and striped.

Three-piece suite slip covers, complete... \$40

—Separate Pieces—

Davenport Slip Covers... \$20

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(Loose seat cushions included)

This linen is grade "A" and the workmanship of best quality.

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Magic Dime Savers
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FOR YOUR BEST PERMANENT
WAVE
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BEAUTY SALONS

Ruxton Shirts,
White English
Broadcloth,
of Fine Texture,
Five Dollars.

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New Pongee Silk Sports Dresses \$4.85

SMARTLY trimmed dresses in sizes 16 to 44 for women and misses. Trimmed with rose and blue silk collars, ties, cuffs and pockets. Tie belts and kick pleats.

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Has A Summer's
Evening When
Bright Lights And
Music Call
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SILVER
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16.50

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The Regular, \$5.95

"Coolie Coats" at

\$4.95

—Gayly colored, beautifully designed printed tub silk has been used in the making of these desirable and very popular garments for young girls and small women. They are cool, comfortable and colorful—the ideal garments to tuck into a vacation suitcase when going to the beach and other summer resorts. Get one today at the attractive reduction we are offering.

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ages of consequence
in Capital life—en-
joying, with you, the
excellence of inimit-
ably prepared viands
properly served in
an environment vi-
brant with life, color
and music!

Luncheon \$1

Table d'hôte Dinner
\$1.50 and \$2 and
a la carte, if you wish.
Dinner dancing from
7 to 9. No cover
charge at either re-
past.

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Will be published soon. Re-
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Smart Shoes

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LINEN KNICKERS

Of a character and quality
that are decidedly superior

They're Linen Knickers but they are different from any others that you ever saw—not mediocre in weight but really a heavy quality that has no fear of bright summer suns; not colored like the usual sort, but shown in fancy plaids and checks as well as plain white and oyster. See them today; you will be pleasantly surprised.

\$6 a Pair

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White buckskin oxfords, with white welt and natural oak leather soles and heels. A smart last for street as well as sports wear. Shown at right.

\$10



Tan calf and white buck oxfords with wing tip and gristle rubber sole. Truly outstanding among the many sports shoes is the model.

\$12.50



White canvas oxfords, blucher last and leather box toe; plump single oak sole and Wing-foot rubber heel. A likeable, modestly priced style.

\$7



Black or tan calf-and-white buck oxfords with medium wide toes and leather soles and heels. The last is popular among "Better Dressed Men" in Wash-
ington.

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SECOND FLOOR

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First Floor

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Men's Clothes Section
Second Floor

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Ideal for sports wear. Washable and fast color linen ensemble with printed braid-bound coat. Beneath the coat, a sleeveless, V-necked dress just the thing for tennis.

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SUNDAY, June 26th, 1927

Special Train of First-Class Coaches and Parlor Car
Lvs. Washington (Union Station) 9:00 A.M.
Lvs. Washington (7th St. Station) 9:05 A.M.
Due New Market Station 1:25 P.M.
Returning:
Lv. New Market Station 6:00 P.M.

ROUND TRIP FARE

Washington \$2.50

The Endless Caverns must be visited to be duly appreciated. Some of the scenes therein are beautiful. Further, because of their all-around temperature, underground caves constitute a good cooling-off place on a hot day.

For tickets and information see flyers and Ticket Agents, 1310 F Street N.W., Seventh Street Station or Union Station.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

"EASY COME, EASY GO," A FURIOUS, FAST FARCE

Owen Davis' Comedy, First
Time Here, Makes Hit in
National.

STAGE SETTING SUPERB

By far the best production the National Theater Players have set on the stage this season is "Easy Come, Easy Go."

Owen Davis' farce has to do with the nefarious maneuvering of a professional bank robber and his young pal, a clerk caught in the clutches of crookdom. Is cloth out to the exact measurement of Clifford Brooke's troupe of thespians. They play it as if it were made for them.

J. Glynn MacFarlane and William Phelps are handed the prize roles. They portray to the life two of the gentry who have negotiated, successfully, for half a million dollars worth of bonds and securities from a bank. Making their getaway, in the smoker of a Pullman car, they meet up with two nervous crooks—a multimillionaire and his prospective son-in-law—on their way to a rest resort. The crooks, in evading a limb of the law aboard the train, follow the searchers after rest, relaxation and health—and land in the sanitarium. What takes place there is the meat that makes fine farce comedy.

Never seen before in Washington, "Easy Come, Easy Go" has all the popular appeal lovers of fast and furious farce seek for, in or out of the regular season. So far as its stage dress goes, there was never a Broadway production with better sets—and the last act, a scene in a courtyard, elicited applause from the first nighters.

J. Glynn MacFarlane as the master mind in this crook comedy, is quite marvelous; a boy born to the purple. Like old wine that improves with age, J. Glynn gets better week after week. So, too, young Billy Phelps, who here has the role so far best suited to him—and makes more of it than in all his career with the players.

Romaine Callender, as the third man of the troupe to come into the lime-light again, marches like a Prussian militiaman as the hard-boiled old Dr. Jasper, who takes his rich clients over the hot sands of a get-rich-quick sanitarium.

These three must be singled out, along with Charles Hampden, as the outstanding character portrayals; but the rest of the cast does excellently in supporting roles.

No doubt about it, this is the high water mark of the present season in the National, with the players romping through a rollicking comedy creation.

JOHN J. DALY.

When you want quick action in securing desirable help, phone your help wanted ad to The Post—Main 4205.

THE WEATHER

TODAY'S SUN AND TIDE TABLE
Sun rises.....4:42 High tide.....12:36 12:41
Sun sets.....7:37 Low tide.....7:08 7:17

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.
Washington, Monday, June 20.—8 p. m.
Forecast.—For the District of Columbia: Fair with light temperature Tuesday, followed by showers and thunderstorms Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate to fresh northeast, shifting to southeast winds.

The disturbance that was near Hatteras Sunday night is moving northeastward, being central southeast of Nantucket, 20-25 miles, and storm warnings have been ordered. Eastport and between Boston and Block Island. Pressure is low from Minnesota south and southwestward to Texas, Minneapolis, 29.50 inches. Fresh pressure prevails over the Canadian maritime provinces and thence westward to the lower lake region and the middle Atlantic States, and pressure is high and rising over the northern Rocky Mountain region. Thunder in the lake region showers.

For Virginia: Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature Tuesday, followed by showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate to fresh northeast, shifting to southeast winds.

The outlook is for showers Tuesday and Tuesday night in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, for showers Tuesday night and Tuesday in the middle Atlantic States, and for showers Tuesday night and Wednesday in the east. Elsewhere the weather will be partly overcast Tuesday and Wednesday in the east. The weather in the lower lake region and the middle Atlantic States, and pressure is high and rising over the northern Rocky Mountain region. Thunder in the lake region showers.

Local Weather Report.
Temperature—Midnight, 64; 2 a. m., 63; 4 a. m., 62; 6 a. m., 63; 8 a. m., 61; 10 a. m., 62; 12 noon, 63; 2 p. m., 64; 4 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., 63; 10 p. m., 64; highest, 65; lowest, 61; amount of rain, 0.00; wind, 8; direction, S. E.; barometer, 30.0; humidity, 85; 2 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 95. Rainfall (6 p. m. to 6 p. m.), 0.00. Hours of sunshine, 2.3. Clear or of possible sunshine, 15.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL.
Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1927, 241 degrees.
Deficiency of temperature since June 1, 1927, 66 degrees.

Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1927, 4.29 inches.
Excess of precipitation since June 1, 1927, 0.45 inch.

Flying Weather Forecast.

Forecast of flying weather for June 21, 1927: Washington to Long Island, N. Y.—Partly overcast; moderate to fresh northeast, shifting to moderate west and southwest at 5,000 feet.
Washington to Norfolk, Va.—Partly overcast to overcast sky Tuesday; moderate east winds, fresh on coast up to 3,000 feet and gentle to moderate west and southwest at 5,000 feet.
Washington to Dayton, Ohio.—Partly overcast to overcast sky Tuesday; moderate east winds, fresh on coast up to 3,000 feet and gentle to moderate west and southwest at 5,000 feet.

Washington to Detroit, Mich.—Overcast sky Tuesday; moderate east winds, fresh on coast up to 3,000 feet and gentle to moderate west and southwest at 5,000 feet.

Temperatures and Precipitation.
Temperatures and precipitation for 24 hours ended 8 p. m., Monday, June 20:

Highest Sun. Mon.	Rain. Mon.	Highest Sun. Mon.	Rain. Mon.
Washington, D. C.	61	61	0.00
Annapolis, Md.	62	62	0.00
Alexandria, Va.	62	62	0.00
Atlantic City, N. J.	60	60	0.18
Baltimore, Md.	62	62	0.00
Birmingham, Ala.	64	64	0.06
Bismarck, N. Dak.	72	72	0.08
Boston, Mass.	60	60	0.08
Buffalo, N. Y.	70	70	0.12
Chicago, Ill.	64	64	0.12
Cincinnati, Ohio	62	62	0.18
Cleveland, Ohio	62	62	0.18
Davenport, Iowa	62	62	0.01
Des Moines, Iowa	62	62	0.01
Detroit, Mich.	60	60	0.08
Duluth, Minn.	60	60	0.02
El Paso, Tex.	96	96	0.00
Galveston, Tex.	82	82	0.00
Helena, Mont.	72	72	0.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	64	64	0.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	92	92	0.00
Kansas City, Mo.	68	68	0.00
Little Rock, Ark.	86	86	0.00
Los Angeles, Calif.	74	74	0.00
Louisville, Ky.	64	64	0.00
Memphis, Tenn.	62	62	0.00
Miami, Fla.	90	90	0.00
Mobile, Ala.	84	84	0.00
New Orleans, La.	88	88	0.14
New York, N. Y.	70	70	0.02
North Platte, Neb.	84	84	0.00
Omaha, Neb.	80	80	0.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	70	70	0.00
Phoenix, Ariz.	100	100	0.00
Portland, Me.	68	68	0.00
Portland, Ore.	92	92	0.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	76	76	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	78	78	0.00
St. Paul, Minn.	68	68	0.00
San Antonio, Tex.	92	92	0.00
San Diego, Calif.	88	88	0.00
San Francisco, Calif.	60	60	0.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	80	80	0.00
Savannah, Ga.	72	72	0.00
Seattle, Wash.	84	84	0.00
Springfield, Ill.	70	70	0.00
Tampa, Fla.	92	92	0.08
Toledo, Ohio	74	74	0.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	84	84	0.00

River Bulletin.

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., June 20.—Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers very muddy.

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VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS REPORTED.

John H. and Mary A. O'Donnoghue, boy.
George S. and Louise A. Tillingshast, girl.
Richard W. and Elsie M. Becker, girl.
William J. and Marie Burke, girl.
Bernard H. and Elsie Bieri, boy.
Edward E. and Elvira Grider, girl.
Robert C. and Virginia Lee, girls (twins).
Stirling B. and Frances Mayes, boy.
William S. and Mildred Jones, girl.
Charles R. and Frances Hotford, girl.
Oscar G. and Ruth S. Stine, boy.
William and Louise Clark, boy.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

Samuel S. Sheen, 42, and Edna C. Bowie, 33.
The Rev. P. C. Gavan.
George B. Phillips, 25, and Bethel E. Rue, 20.
The Rev. H. H. Wooding.
Kevie H. Keefe, 21, and Elizabeth N. Halsey, 22.
The Rev. B. Brakamp.
John J. Jackson, 22, and Fannie A. Hogan, 65.
The Rev. J. M. Zimmerman.
J. Peter Rader, 38, and Louise G. Kahler, 30.
The Rev. J. M. Zimmerman.
Vincent Dorsey, 32, and Clarabelle Grimes, 24.
The Rev. J. J. Tobin.
Robert E. Johnson, 24, and Rosa L. Chase, 24.
The Rev. E. Stalis.
Robert M. Cullen, 28, and Romanya Baker, 18.
The Rev. R. G. Grimes.
Robert M. Tucker, 28, and Frances Arnold, 22, both of Capitol Heights.
The Rev. E. H. Hughes, 21, and Lulu Simms, 25.
The Rev. W. A. Jones.
Helen B. Sherrod, 34, and Viola P. Ellis, 25.
The Rev. W. M. Hoffman.
Arthur H. Haddock, 26, and V. Boss, 62.
The Rev. W. A. Lambert.
Charles H. Hood, 22, and Grace M. L. Mitchell, 19.
The Rev. H. Stinson.
William H. Stroud, 38, and Inez B. Lomax, 30.
The Rev. W. M. Hoffman.
Wesley D. Bell, 24, and Doris B. Purcell, 24.
The Rev. J. M. Zimmerman.
James L. Shirely, 21, and Pearl Fletcher, 22, of Catlett, Va.
The Rev. E. H. Hughes.
Arthur Haddock, 26, and Malinda A. Cook, 25.
The Rev. J. H. Lee.
Edith Jeffrey, 22, and The Rev. A. Cohlman.
The Rev. R. G. Grimes.
Robert M. Wright, 31, of Scandia, Mo., and Sidney B. Tucker, 28, of The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
Samuel A. Ellis, 23, and Savilla M. Mals, 23.
The Rev. E. M. Bowman.
Harold F. Moore, 22, and Billie Roberts, 26.
The Rev. H. M. Henning.
Thomas J. Gibson, 22, and Audrey L. Lynn, 22.
The Rev. J. S. Stine.
Thomas J. Mooney, Jr., 28, of Clarendon, Va.
The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
David McCahan, 29, of Philadelphia, and Rebekah F. Moore, 27.
The Rev. C. Wood.
Solomon H. Feldman, 25, and Edna Freeman, 20.
The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
Robert J. Herring, 27, of Denver, and Gladys M. Holt, 22, of Flint, Mich.
The Rev. J. J. Tobin.
Raymond E. Ashdown, 21, and Katherine A. Kahlert, 21.
The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
Frank Roeder, 23, and Louise Harrington, 18.
The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
James T. Taylor, 22, and Isabelle White, 19.
The Rev. C. Wood.
Norman E. Trite, 22, and Ethel R. Willingham, 21.
The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
Chapman Richardson, 27, and Emma Scott, 27.
The Rev. W. S. Abernethy.
Charles T. Menden, 22, and Lora A. Edwards, 18, both of Richmond.
The Rev. A. Cohlman.
Robert Swozaki, 22, and Jean Goldstein, 19.
The Rev. O. Silverman.
Harvey Engle, 22, and Mildred A. Wiley, 21.
The Rev. H. M. Henning.
Charles E. Madigan, 24, and Viola Lancaster, 26.
The Rev. F. J. Tobin.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Mary C. Barrett, 87 yrs., Geo. Univ. Hosp.
Jennie McWilliams, 83 yrs., Prov. Hosp.
James C. Gilmore, 73 yrs., St. John's Hosp.
Wilmot G. Kendig, 69 yrs., St. John's Hosp.
Elizabeth S. Samm, 79 yrs., 131 M st. nw.
Garland T. Williams, 34 yrs., 525 11th nw.
Harry T. Tooley, 65 yrs., 816 K st. ne.
Margaret J. McKinnon, 58 yrs., 21st st. ne.
Mary G. Traxler, 42 yrs., en route Emerg. Hosp.
Eugene Helm, 71 yrs., U. S. S. H. Hosp.
Russell Gaff, 70 yrs., 1217 G st. ne.
Patrick P. Long, 57 yrs., 518 8th st. ne.
Ruth Auerbach, 8 yrs., 1319 N. Cap. st.
Charles B. Tinton, 44 yrs., 1222 6th sw.
Minnie Gibbs, 18 yrs., 121 Pierce st. nw.
Annie C. Burt, 44 yrs., 1418 S. W. 1st st. nw.
Dorothy Burke, 21 yrs., Tuberculosis Hosp.
John Butler, 29 yrs., Tuberculosis Hosp.
Quensada pl. nw.
Rusle Wood, 47 yrs., Freedmen's Hosp.
Major Neely, 40 yrs., Tuberculosis Hosp.
Horace Dade, 66 yrs., 1817 12th st. nw.
Mary E. P. Gantt, 35 yrs., 1202 4th pl. ne.

Metallurgist Gets Dudley Medal.

Dr. D. J. McAdam, jr., metallurgist, Naval Engineering Experimental Station, Annapolis, Md., has been honored with the first award of the Dudley Medal, established by the American Society of Testing Materials, for his paper on "Strain, Cycle Relation, and Corrosion Fatigue of Metals."

AMUSEMENTS

METROPOLITAN

Today, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
WHIRLWIND OF YOUTH
A thrilling romance of girlhood at 19, with Donald Keith, Larry Kent and Vera Vorens in the cast led by

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ALASKAN ADVENTURES
The Colossal Drama of the North
World Survey—Symphonie Overture
Daniel Bruckin Conducting
Washington's Finest Orchestra

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Continuous 10:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Presents
CAPTAIN SALVATION
With
Pauline Starke—Lars Hanson
—ON THE STAGE—
WHIRL OF SPLENDOR
Stupendous Dance Revue
16—Stellar Entertainers—16
Other Attractions

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FLORENCE VIDOR
In
A Love-Comedy That Really
Has Both Love and Comedy.
"THE WORLD AT HER FEET"
Added Hits
Comedy—News—Overture.

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KEITH-ALBEE VAUDEVILLE
TODAY
2—DE LUXE—2
SHOWS
JACK NORWORTH
and
DOROTHY ADELPHI
SYBIL VANE
WM. & JOE MANDEL
OWEN MCGIVENEY
6—OTHER STARS—6
ACTS & FEATURES—6
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CONT. 1 TO 11
DOSTOEVSKI'S
"CRIME AND PUNISHMENT"
WARDMAN PARK
7 & 9 P. M.
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AMUSEMENTS

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Today, 1:30 to 11 P. M.
GIRARD ENSEMBLE
With Mr. and Mrs. Harry Girard and
15 CALIFORNIA PEACHES
BEE & RAY GOMAN
DANCE SCANDALS
3—OTHER STARS—3
Vaudeville at 2, 5, 8 and 9 P. M.
ON THE SCREEN
MILDRED DAVIS
Mrs. Harold Lloyd and Lloyd Hughes, in
TOO MANY CROOKS
Screened at 2, 4:45, 7:35 and 10 p. m.

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Luxurious motor coaches
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fense Highway, leave 9:00
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trains every 30 min. on the
hour. Round trip, \$2.32.

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to summer colonies on
Chesapeake Bay, Severn,
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where you can have an all-
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cost. Ask for our booklet.

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—ON THE STAGE—
ORVILLE RENNIE
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A dollar will do to begin at the
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SPECIAL LUNCHEONS \$1.00
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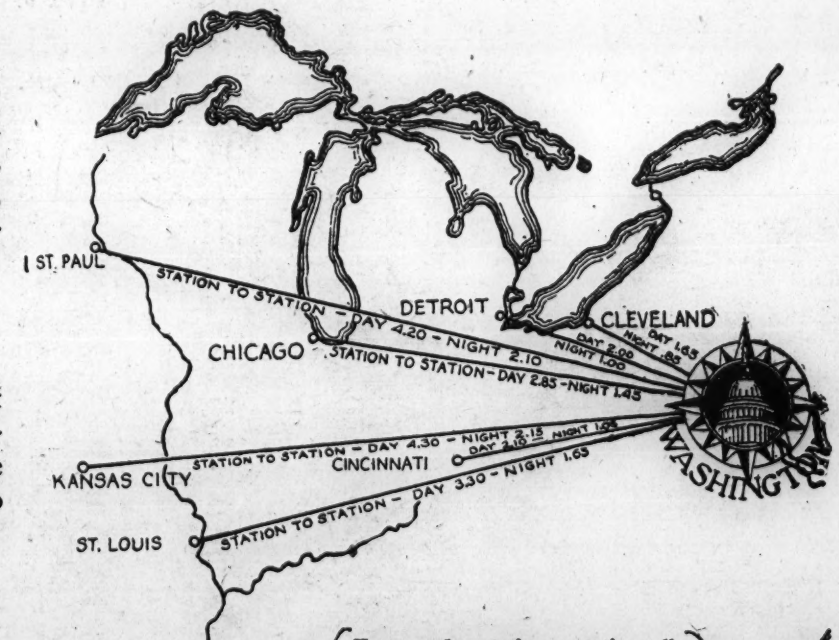
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How to make a station-to-station call:
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"This is Franklin 1234. I want anyone at
the telephone of L. Q. Jones, 172 Broad Street,
Philadelphia."
How to make a person-to-person call:
After giving the operator the telephone
number or the name under which
the telephone is listed say:
"I wish to speak to A. B. Smith."

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

MEASURE the width of your porch openings before you visit one of the dealers listed below. In the event no dealer is listed in your town, write us for descriptive literature illustrated in colors.

We'd Just as Soon
Stay Home Now

WE CERTAINLY got tired of hot, dusty and crowded roads—the dirt—the sun glare and nerve-wracking little bumps.

For real comfort we will take our cool, VUDOR Shaded Porch. The VUDOR Shades we have put on our porch give us all the privacy of a room, and yet the ventilator woven in at the top allows free play of the summer breeze. Ever since we put on VUDORS, we would just as soon, in fact, rather stay at home.

With very little expense you, too, can equip your porch with VUDORS. Make it comfortable, and at the same time improve the appearance of your house.

VUDOR Shades are made of attractively stained wood strips, woven parallel. Wood, unlike cloth, does not admit heat.

You can have a VUDOR Shade 6 feet wide, with a drop of 7 feet 6 inches, for only \$6.40

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On your scenic way through the cool Sierras to San Francisco stop for an inexpensive side trip to beautiful Lake Tahoe and Yosemite. The Overland Route serves all the resort regions of the West. Let our travel experts help you get the most for your vacation dollar.

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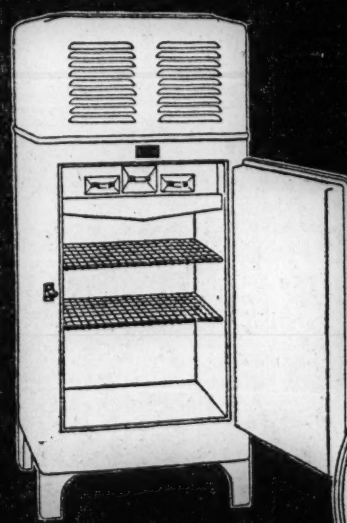
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In the Copeland "215", modern electric refrigeration is at your service in a jiffy! Neat, compact, efficient—easily moved as furniture—specially designed for smaller kitchens and pantries—and for those who rent and therefore wish to avoid regular permanent installations.

Extraordinary food capacity—5½ cubic feet! Plenty of ice

cubes—108 at each quick freezing! Deep drawer for freezing desserts—a delightful, practical feature!

No reason to do without electrical refrigeration now—for here is a Copeland—Dependable Electric Refrigeration—in a handy size, at a handy price, on handy terms—from a handy Copeland dealer.

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The Housekeeper



REMEMBER that last year a friend sent to us a recipe for hot weather biscuits, and now that hot weather seems just around the corner, if indeed it has not already descended by the time this reaches our friends, we will do well to have the suggestion of this recipe brought to our attention. It was sent to us by Mrs. E. H. Butts, of Washington, and before we take the liberty of repeating the recipe we wish again to thank her for it.

Hot-Weather Biscuit.

Take two cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, one scant teaspoon of salt, and one teaspoon of sugar and sift them well together. Then take a tablespoon of crisco and work this in with the tips of the fingers and then pour in enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Knead this until smooth, cut out with top of baking powder can if no biscuit cutter is handy. Put your iron skillet on the gas stove, let it get hot and then turn the flame down low and put in your biscuits. Cover with a lid and watch to see that the biscuits do not burn. As soon as one side has browned turn them over and when the second side has browned serve them with butter.

For our supper today, or shall we have a supper rather than a dinner, I have a dish that we have not employed in our menu for some time past—stuffed peppers with eggs. The peppers may be prepared in the morning and set aside to be heated at dinner time, which lessens the preparation when time for the meal comes, and the time for which they require the oven will not greatly upset the household, even on a hot afternoon. They may be heated, however, just as we cook the biscuit, by placing them in a hot iron pan, preferably on a rack, and covering closely until they are heated through. If this is done a small amount of water may be placed in the bottom of the pan to give moisture, which means, of course, that we heat our peppers by steaming them rather than by the dry heat of the oven. If you are willing to watch the peppers and willing to wait for them, they may be heated by the radiation of heat from the bottom of the hot iron pan without the addition of water to create steam. The fire must, in this case, be turned very low, and an even heat provided, which means that we may not have the fire hot, and then low and then hot again when we decide suddenly that the peppers must be hurried up. Pans have been burned up with this sudden flare of heat, but if a low, even heat is maintained, there is no danger to the pan whatever, provided, of course, the pan is of iron.

Strawberry Preserves
(a la Sunshine).

Mash the berries a little, add one cup of sugar to each cup of berries and let cook on the stove for ten minutes. Then spread thin on platters and set in the sun until the edges begin to thicken like jelly. No more cooking is necessary. Place the jelly in glasses and seal with paraffin.

In as much as this is a season that brings to our market any number of good fish that may not be had during the winter months, and as we may, upon different occasions, have the leftover fish from our evening meal, let me give to you today a recipe for fish chowder that may solve for you a supper problem on an evening that is not too hot and sultry and when you may wish for an easy dish that requires little or no preparation of accompanying dishes.

Fish Chowder.

Have ready two cups of flaked fish that has been cooked previously, and have ready also two slices of bacon cut in small pieces. Place three and a half cups of sweet milk in a saucepan, ready to be scalded.

Fry one thinly sliced onion in three tablespoons of butter, drop into this mixture two medium-size potatoes cut in small cubes, and add enough water to cook the potatoes until they are soft. This will require very little water for the potatoes, cut in small pieces, require very little time for cooking. When the potatoes are soft, add the cooked fish flakes, the milk, which has been thoroughly heated and the bits of bacon. Cook for two minutes and serve immediately. More butter may be added if desired, and salt and pepper to taste must be added to say, be added.

Capital Woman to Go to China.

Miss Jessie Evans, head of the English department of the Washington Missionary College in Takoma Park, has accepted a call from the Foreign Mission Board of the Seventh-Day Adventists to go to Shanghai, China, as head of the English department of the denominational college there. Prof. C. E. Weninger, director of the English department of the Pacific Union College at St. Helena, Calif., will succeed Miss Evans.

Society Events

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.)

Grey Sparling, will sail from New York on July 2 on a tour of the western Mediterranean, Norway and Sweden, returning by way of Scotland and England.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Akin, Jr., from Paterson, N. J., are at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth King, of New York, also are at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Miss Elizabeth Greenlee entertained yesterday at luncheon at her home in honor of Miss Annette McGarvey. The other guests were Miss Dorothy Mica, Miss Constance Jones, Miss Minna Lee Jones, Miss Carol Platt, Miss Ida Stinson, Miss Mary Sherman, Miss Isabelle Clark, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Leonora Greenlee.

Miss Rachel O'Fon Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, departed Saturday to visit friends and relatives in Madison and Milwaukee, Wis. Later she will join her family at Asheville, N. C., for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. John E. Cochran, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Davies, also departed Saturday to join his mother, Mrs. P. M. Cochran, at their lodge at Brule, Wis.

Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, arrived yesterday from New York and is at the Mayflower.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Esary were the guests of honor at the weekly luncheon yesterday given by the Women's National Press Club. Mr. Esary recently returned from London.

Mrs. Hendrick Departs.

Mrs. Sybert Hendrick, who has been at the Wardman Park Hotel, joined Mr. Hendrick yesterday at Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. George R. Stauter, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Breuninger, Mrs. P. E. Ashford, Dr. and Mrs. Philip H. Roy, Mrs. D. R. Cameron, Mrs. H. F. Foley and Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Schneider are at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman is chairman of a committee of the Edgemoor Guild, St. John's Church, Bethesda, in charge of a musicale and garden fete to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tuckerman, Edgemoor lane, Edgemoor, on Friday from 3 to 7 o'clock. Members of the committee assisting are Mrs. George E. Pariseau and Mrs. Joseph Morgan, music; Mrs. Robert Allen, Mrs. Dudley Carpenter and Mrs. Harrison Howaway, candy table; Mrs. Charles Mallory and Mrs. Wallace M. Cragie, flowers; Mrs. Frank Wallace, fan table; Mrs. Carpenter Morrison and Mrs. Joseph Morgan, lemonade booth; pigeons, kittens and goldfish sale in charge of Miss Ruth Tuckerman, Miss Dunning and Miss Alice Noel Tuckerman. Miss Margaret C. Tuckerman will be in charge of the grab-bag, and there will be pony rides for the children and fancy dancing under Mme. Vassolier.

The out-of-town delegates to the Sigma Epsilon convention were the guests of Gamma Chapter, Washington, at a dinner Sunday evening at the Spanish Village. Yesterday morning and afternoon they were on sightseeing trips around the city, visiting Arlington and other places of interest.

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Formerly at 1801 Calvert St.

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"The House with the Green Shutters"



Illustrated above is a mahogany suite of ten pieces of American Hepplewhite influence. The dresser fronts and panels are of fine figured cross-grained mahogany. The five side chairs and one arm chair are covered in blue hair cloth. Complete with china cabinet, server, sideboard, extension table and chairs. \$825.00.

Dining Room Groups — Either Simple or Sumptuous

A ten piece English suite consists of a sideboard, a linen chest, china cabinet, dining table, and six chairs—complete with an arm chair—all covered in an attractive tapestry. Complete \$385.00

Made of Walnut and Maple, this suite is typically Spanish. The sideboard and table with wrought iron stretchers carry out this note, as the restrained decoration on the paneling does. With server, china cabinet, draw-top table, sideboard, one arm chair and five side chairs, complete \$465.00

PERSONAL taste is, of course, the final and deciding factor in the selection of furniture for the dining room as well as the rest of the home. Here we try to make selection easy:—first, by displaying such great variety that what you want and what your room requires can be found combined in a single group; then we offer competent counsel to help in your selection—should you want this expert advice at no added cost; and we show prices that in themselves are an incentive for the economically inclined person to make an immediate purchase.

The inspiration of this Walnut and Maple group was found in the furniture of the Artist Roger's Mansion. The chairs are all covered with embroidered linen, and the set is complete with sideboard, server, enclosed china cabinet, dining table, five side chairs, and one arm chair. Ten pieces -- \$950.00

This group, Sheraton in design, with the drawer fronts of figured mahogany, is indeed a desirable suite. The chairs—five side and one arm chair—are all upholstered in hair cloth, and a sideboard, linen chest, open china case, and the dining table complete. \$600.00 its Price

CHINESE Handwoven RUGS

These rugs, made to our own specifications, are not only marvelously well woven, but beautifully designed. There is great variety to choose from. They are ideally fit for the dining room and are priced, in the popular 9' x 12' size

from \$250.00

Plain Color Wide Carpets

Carpeting is one of the cleanest, most attractive and desirable methods of covering the floor in the bedroom or living room, hall and library, as well as in the dining room.

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Magazine Page of Fashions and Features

HEARTS' HAVEN

With Illustrations by Armstrong Sperry
By MILDRED BARBOUR.
(Copyright, 1927.)

CONCERNING THE ACTION AND THE CHARACTERS.

Christine Farr, pretty, popular, just 18, is invited to the commencement exercises of Harvard University by the innumerable friends of her childhood, both of whom are in love with her. They are:

Harvey Blanton, handsome, brilliant, aggressive, and his chum and roommate. Lewis Farr, grave, dependable, doggedly determined to make his mark in the field of chemical experimentation. Harvey proposes to Christine and is accepted, as Lewis goes away without telling her he loves her on the eve of the wedding of Christine and Harvey. A year later their son is born. Lewis has returned to town, meanwhile, and is working for the firm which employs Harvey. He tells Harvey he has discovered a chemical formula of great importance. Harvey undertakes to get his uncle, the president of the company, to put it into effect.

Soon after the birth of the second child Harvey announces that he has been taken into the firm following his discovery of a formula for making rubber. Lewis, meanwhile, has lost his job, his project being a failure, and goes away.

With the money from Harvey's product the Blantons build a beautiful home. Christine has every luxury, but she is happy only with her children. She finds that Harvey's friends are strangers to her. Lewis reveals to her that the old friendship between him and Harvey has been broken. A friend, who is attracted by Christine's complete absorption in her children, persuades her to broaden her interests. Christine's first step is to publish a little book of fairy tales.

Then she learns that Harvey is going a fast pace. In his pocket she finds a love letter. She goes to her parents, but they refuse to receive her. So she takes her children and goes to New York to try to earn a living. She makes her home with a middle-aged cousin, Anna Morrison. After weeks of effort she gets a job as a dancer in a cheap cabaret. Her funds are exhausted and she is in despair.

Her first venture is a proposal of marriage from the proprietor. This she meets with a cold refusal. Her second venture is a proposal of marriage from a man who is a friend of her father's. This she meets with a cold refusal. Her third venture is a proposal of marriage from a man who is a friend of her father's. This she meets with a cold refusal.

When he begs her to marry him she consents. First out of gratitude, second because she hopes to atone for the wrong Harvey did him and third because she is devoted to the marriage ceremony is hardly over when she realizes that she has married a man who is not her father's friend.

As his wife. She goes away, and she finds work on the staff of a magazine. At the same time she learns that her son has a weak heart. She goes to New York to look after him. She finds him in a hospital. She goes to New York to look after him. She finds him in a hospital.

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As if in defiance of the tears in her heart, she wrapped herself recklessly in a gay, fringed shawl.

"Can you manage to have supper with me, here at my apartment, this evening? We might discuss your play and see what can be done." She forced a "yes." Her eyes closed momentarily. She could fairly see his curious smile—a smile of triumph it would be now. He was undoubtedly saying to himself: "So! She thought better of it. She did change her mind, after all."

"Fin," he assented. "I can't send the big car for you, because it's being gone over in preparation for a trip I'm making to Canada soon, but I'll have the chauffeur drive the roadster down for you."

"Don't trouble," she said lightly. "I'll take a taxi. I may be late."

Somewhat, she wanted to put off as long as possible the moment when she would commit herself irrevocably to this mad, reckless step.

She hung up the receiver and hurried out of the house and around the corner to the home of the girl who had been her nursemaid.

"I'm going out tonight," she explained. "Can you come to look after Louise?"

The girl accompanied her home and sat by the window in the alcove while Christine made a careful toilet. It was the first time she had worn her little evening frock since Junior's death. She was glad it was black, but the next moment, as if in defiance of the tears

BEAUTY AND YOU

By VIOLA PARIS

TAKING FAT OFF THE BACK OF THE NECK

SEVERAL women have written to ask me to suggest an exercise that will overcome a soft roll of flesh just at the back of the neck. This is a very unsightly defect, and I am glad to describe for the benefit of these readers simple ways of making it disappear.

JUST FOLKS

By EDGAR A. GUEST

THE "YES" MAN.

"What do you think of my plan?" asked he.

Who said he had come as friend to me, and hearing him through.

I said: "I won't do!"

In my opinion it isn't fair."

And I knew I had lost my friend right there.

I knew by his looks as he went away I hadn't said what he had wished I'd say.

Came another with friendship's plea, "What do you think of my plan?"

"It's fine," said I.

Though I took a lie.

And he shook my hand as he went away.

For I'd said the things that he'd wished I'd say.

But I knew I had lost him just the same.

For his plan must fail and I'd get the blame.

Good friend ask only the truth from me. My praise I'll give as your worth I see. But don't seek me out

In your time of doubt.

If flattery's all that you care to hear. If the truth will hurt you, don't you come near.

For no friend is he, who to please his friend

Says "yes," to a plan that he can't commend.

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HOW TO KEEP WELL

By DR. W. A. EVANS

WHAT BAD WATER DID TO THIS

IN JANUARY of this year Grafton, W. Va., got itself into a hole and had to call for help. It got itself into the hole somewhat earlier, but the city did not know about it until the first of the year.

Grafton had 8,517 inhabitants at the time of an estimate found in this office. It gets its water from the Tygart Valley River. Last autumn there was an epidemic of typhoid at Philippi, a small town 30 miles up the river. In October and November, Arden, 20 miles up the stream from Grafton, had eight to ten deaths. The unsterilized water from these cases were thrown where they reached a tributary of the Tygart. A little later there were heavy rains near Arden and the river rose to a high level. Two weeks later the typhoid epidemic was on its way in Grafton.

Before that epidemic was stopped the known cases numbered 150; there were 25 deaths recorded as from typhoid and the estimated wastage of money was \$200,000.

It appears that Grafton once had a full time health unit, but they had decided to have some money by abolishing it. They had been warned to provide a filtration plant and a proposal to install one had been voted down. They had not provided against accidents to the chlorinator. The chlorinator had been installed in a place where it was liable to be damaged by a large amount of organic matter was present.

When the epidemic began to get out of hand the State health department had to help out. They inoculated all the school children against typhoid and established clinics for the inoculation of all others who could not pay their family physicians to inoculate them. They regulated the daily dosage of chlorine on a basis that always left some free chlorine in the water. The chlorinating plant was repaired.

Plans for a filtration plant were drawn and the legislature was asked to pass a special emergency bill to offset the harmful effects of the adverse popular vote of several years before.

Since Grafton is a railroad division point and passenger trains are watered there, the railroad was required to both filter and chlorinate the water used by them on passenger trains. The

reestablishment of the full-time health department was advised.

The lessons which the epidemic has for the remainder of us are several. One is that water which is badly polluted may require both filtration and chlorination to make it safe. In fact, res. ch elsewhere has shown that there is a limit beyond which not even filtration and chlorination will protect. Another is that saving at the spigot may mean wasting at the bung when it is a matter of health.

TREATING PARANOIA. C. C. Wright: How will I eat a man of a strong-paranoid personality, so as to get him to transact business?

It is a matter of training and careful coaxing. I know of nothing else that helps.

The proper person, knowing what the trouble is, and going at it right, generally succeeds moderately well.

CUSSIN' MOSTLY HARMFUL. J. C. W. writes: Recently in your column some one asked: "Why do men cuss?" You say you do not know, which I can hardly believe. If you do not know, you do not know very much about men.

You also say it is not logical. I do not know of anything more logical than for a man to use a cuss word if things do not go right, and thousands of them do it on and off the golf links.

Try a round of golf with a fellow who makes a lot of bad plays, and you will soon find out why men cuss.

REPLY. You leave me unconvinced. The psychology, even the psychiatry, of the subject has been extensively studied, though I know of no encyclopedia devoted to it.

Its place in mental therapy is as an antidote for repression, or ingrowing emotions. The need of such antidotes is at times recognized.

It is also serviceable at times in auto-suggestion.

But cussing is generally used in the wrong place, at the wrong time and for the wrong purpose. It is the wrong remedy at the right time or the right remedy at the wrong time as it is generally used.

Like all powerful drugs, it may do harm when wrongly used. Therefore, it should not be allowed except on prescriptions written by graduates of Class A medical colleges.

Apologies for using this very expressive and well-known though inelegant definition for Horizontal 22. We should more properly define it as "longs intensely," and then we would have defined Horizontal 11 as well.

HORIZONTAL. 1 A public prom- 44 To put into cir- 1 Places of en- 10 A continuously 27 Snow vehicle 32 Prepare for 38 Distant (po- 42 Agreements 44 High Ottoman 45 Termination of 46 Shanty 48 Shoe-sled 49 Comprehensive 54 Symbol; "tellu- 55

VERTICAL. 1 Places of en- 10 A continuously 27 Snow vehicle 32 Prepare for 38 Distant (po- 42 Agreements 44 High Ottoman 45 Termination of 46 Shanty 48 Shoe-sled 49 Comprehensive 54 Symbol; "tellu- 55

SOLUTION OF PRECEDING PUZZLE. 1 ROD 2 STOD 3 DAD 4 EWE 5 CAPRI 6 RIO 7 INFLAME 8 SPARE 9 TIRE 10 SHAW 11 JANE 12 SHINER 13 TRIP 14 SQUAD 15 RY 16 SPRAT 17 UN 18 DESERT 19 UP 20 DE 21 CLAW 22 ENOW 23 EARLY 24 TRINITY 25 ERA 26 EVENT 27 NEE 28 KEP 29 DIVINE 30 EAT

31 That is (abbr.) 32 Attempts 33 Section from 34 Medeval mus- 35 Swindle (slang) 36 Part of "be" 37 (Bib.) 38 (Bib.) 39 (Bib.) 40 (Bib.) 41 (Bib.) 42 (Bib.) 43 (Bib.) 44 (Bib.) 45 (Bib.) 46 (Bib.) 47 (Bib.) 48 (Bib.) 49 (Bib.) 50 (Bib.) 51 (Bib.) 52 (Bib.) 53 (Bib.) 54 (Bib.) 55 (Bib.)

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For Frat Dance

By ANNE SINGLETON

RECEIVING AT HOUSES

DEAR Miss Singleton: In giving a tea for an engaged girl, should I ask the mother and sister of the guest of honor to receive in the line or to help serve, or should they mingle with the guests?

Would it be proper for the sister of the hostess to pour? Is a single girl ever asked to pour?

This is one of the questions that depend greatly upon circumstances for its answer. If the mother and sister of the engaged girl are strangers to the locality, or to most of the friends of the hostess, the easiest way of making them known to the company is to ask them to receive, so that introductions take place with each newcomer's entrance. But if the bride-to-be and her family are already among friends, then introductions are not necessary. The family may be asked to pour out tea, or they may be left free to enjoy themselves in their own way, while the engaged girl stands by the hostess as a sign that the tea is given for her.

RECEIVING is rather a fatiguing business, and most people are glad to be spared it in large social centers. Of course, there are times when it must be done. But the ability to move about at will and talk to whom one pleases is rather pleasant than the standing in one spot for hours shaking passing hands.

About helping to pour out tea, I can say it is considered a compliment to be asked and shows pleasant intimacy with the hostess; also it puts one in a position of importance as far as the entertainment is concerned, but again, it keeps one fixed, and is rather a tax upon both head and hand. It is a good way, however, of being sure to see every one at the tea, for every one naturally gravitates to the tea table. Married women are not any more eligible for the office than single ones, but young girls are less likely to know the ropes, or be willing to sit still all afternoon dispensing food. I should not turn at the tea tray, all the same, if her assistance were needed there.

(Copyright, 1927.)

THE pointer today is: BID NO TRUMP IN ANSWER TO YOUR PARTNER'S INFORMATORY DOUBLE OF A SUIT. IF YOU HAVE THE SUIT STOPPED AND NO ATTRACTIVE MAJOR-SUIT DECLARATION.

Yesterday's Hands. South one Spade, West double, North pass; what should East declare, holding:

NO. 1. NO. 3. NO. 2. NO. 4. NO. 5. NO. 7. NO. 6. NO. 8.

NO. 9. NO. 10. NO. 11. NO. 12. NO. 13. NO. 14. NO. 15. NO. 16. NO. 17. NO. 18. NO. 19. NO. 20. NO. 21. NO. 22. NO. 23. NO. 24. NO. 25. NO. 26. NO. 27. NO. 28. NO. 29. NO. 30. NO. 31. NO. 32. NO. 33. NO. 34. NO. 35. NO. 36. NO. 37. NO. 38. NO. 39. NO. 40. NO. 41. NO. 42. NO. 43. NO. 44. NO. 45. NO. 46. NO. 47. NO. 48. NO. 49. NO. 50. NO. 51. NO. 52. NO. 53. NO. 54. NO. 55. NO. 56. NO. 57. NO. 58. NO. 59. NO. 60. NO. 61. NO. 62. NO. 63. NO. 64. NO. 65. NO. 66. NO. 67. NO. 68. NO. 69. NO. 70. NO. 71. NO. 72. NO. 73. NO. 74. NO. 75. NO. 76. NO. 77. NO. 78. NO. 79. NO. 80. NO. 81. NO. 82. NO. 83. NO. 84. NO. 85. NO. 86. NO. 87. NO. 88. NO. 89. NO. 90. NO. 91. NO. 92. NO. 93. NO. 94. NO. 95. NO. 96. NO. 97. NO. 98. NO. 99. NO. 100.

MISS INQUISITIVE. Dear Miss Singleton: I have sketched a charming, youthful frock for you which can be made equally well in a flowered chiffon. A shorter girl than you could not carry this dress because of the full skirt and the down-at-the-back hem-line, which, incidentally, is a most becoming manner. With your brown hair and eyes, you should be able to wear orchid very well if you select a shade that is nearer to fuchsia than lavender. The blue-lavender is a shade that is more becoming to a fair person than to a brunette.

(Copyright, 1927.)

Garden Sprays. Dear Miss Singleton: When you get down to actual application of the liquid poisons for plant insect pests about which I wrote you last week, you want to remember that it is important to do all, to cover the object completely, whether it be the stems and foliage of the plants or the bodies of the enemies which are attacking them. This objective is best attained by reducing the liquid to a fine, mist-like spray which can be directed exactly where you want it. No watering-can which was ever devised can do this. You'll find it necessary to provide a special spraying device of some sort.

Where there are only a few plants to be protected a hand-operated sprayer type of sprayer will do the work adequately, besides being inexpensive. The type with a cylindrical reservoir over the top of which a jet of air passes under pressure is the best. A dollar or two buys one of these, and it is capable of really effective work.

In a large garden, though—even one of decidedly moderate size like yours—a compressed air sprayer is the kind to have. This consists of a strong metal cylinder so made that its liquid contents are put under substantial air pressure by means of an attached pump and are thereby forced out through a short hose spray controlled by a "trigger" operated by one hand. A few strokes of the pump raise enough pressure to last for several minutes spraying. Perfect control and uniform distribution of the liquid are prominent advantages of these sprayers, and another point is the range of the device. By means of high pressure and extension nozzles it is possible to cover thoroughly a tree as tall as a standard apple. When you consider that the outfit can be easily carried by a shoulder strap, that with proper care it will last for years and handle all kinds of liquid remedies, and that its initial cost is only from \$7 to \$10 or so depending upon the size and material of the cylinder, you begin to realize what a good investment it is. Yours always,

GARDNER.

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By Jay V. Jay

MODISH MITZI

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, June 20 (By A. P.).—Call money steady; all loans 4; closing bid, 4. Time loans, steady; mixed commercial, 60-90 days, 4 1/2-5 1/2; 4-6 months, 4 1/2; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2-4 3/4. Bar silver, 56 1/4; Mexican dollars, 42 1/2.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Paris, June 20 (By A. P.).—Prices were irregular on the bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 59 francs 23 centimes. Exchange on London, 12 francs 2 1/2 centimes. Five per cent loan, 76 francs 25 centimes. The dollar was quoted at 5 francs 54 centimes. London, June 20 (By A. P.).—Bar silver, 26 1/2 pence per ounce. Money, 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 4 1/2-4 3/4 per cent; three-month bills, 4 1/2 per cent.

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(Subject.)
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 30—Departmental Bank 9.00
 20—Prudential Bank 17.00
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 A—Hare & Chase, units Bid
 10—Wash. Suburban Realty Bid
 100—Our Home Life Ins. Co. Bid
 6—Wash. Auditorium stock 60.00
 800—Corcoran Courts 7 1/2, bond 88.00
 \$1,000—Investment Bldg 6 1/2, pr. 24.00
 \$2,000—Cedric Apts. 7 1/2, pr. 24.00
 \$1,000—Cleveland Hall Apts. 7 1/2, pr. 24.00
 \$2,000—Elaine Apts. 7 1/2, pr. 24.00
 \$500—Elton Manor Apts. 6 1/2, pr. 24.00
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 The regular quarterly dividend on
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 has been declared for the quarter
 ended July 31, 1927, to stockholders
 of record at the close of business
 June 30, 1927, payable August 1,
 1927.
 Holders of Class A Stock may
 apply this dividend to the purchase
 of additional shares of Class A Stock
 at the price of \$25 per share, whereas
 the present market price is about \$41
 per share. This is equivalent to a
 stock dividend at the rate of 10% per
 annum, yielding, at said present
 market price, over \$4 per share per
 annum.
 The dividends will be so applied
 and the Class A Stock (or scrip cer-
 tificates for fractional shares) pur-
 chased therewith will be delivered
 to all stockholders entitled thereto
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 M. C. O'KEEFE, Secretary.

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HENRY L. DOHERTY & CO.
 Box P-4, 805 Wilkes Bldg., Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 Please send me copy of your booklet
 "Serving a Nation."
 Name _____
 Address _____
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ALEX. BROWN & SONS

BALTIMORE

Present the comprehensive list of securities below
 for July Investments

	Rate	Maturity	Yield
State of Maryland	4 1/2%	1938	3.90%
City of Baltimore (Registered)	4 1/2	1953-55	3.95
State of Virginia	4 1/2	1935	3.95
City of Hagerstown	5	1938	4.10
Federal Land Bank	4 1/2	1942/32	4.25
Washington Suburban Sanitary Dist.	5	1959/49	4.25
Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore	4 1/2	1954	4.47
Denver & Rio Grande Western Equip.	4 1/2	5/1929	4.60
Union Pacific R. R.	4 1/2	1967	4.65
Toledo Terminal Co.	4 1/2	1957	4.67
Canadian National Rys. Equip.	4 1/2	1934-41	4.70
Baltimore Traction Co.	5	1929	4.80
Standard Oil of New York	4 1/2	1951	4.90
South Bound R. R.	5	1941	4.95
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.	5	1952	5.00
Atlantic City Gas Co.	5	1960	5.00
Shell Union Oil Co.	5	1947	5.04
Hudson Coal Co.	5	1962	5.10
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5	1957	5.20
Koppers Gas & Coke Co.	5	1947	5.30
Phillips Petroleum Co.	5 1/2	1939	5.30
Erie Railroad	5	1967	5.30
Marland Oil Co.	5	1932	5.50
Cincinnati Street Ry. Co.	5 1/2	1952	5.50
Dominican Republic	5 1/2	1942	5.50
Gulf States Steel Co.	5 1/2	1942	5.62
Cuba Northern Rys.	5 1/2	1942	5.65
Maryland Electric Rys.	6 1/2	1957	6.35
City of Budapest, Hungary	6	1962	6.60

Some of the above are exempt from Federal Income Taxes, others from personal
 property taxes in various localities, and in the case of some others the obligors refund
 personal property taxes collected in certain jurisdictions.

In cases referred to in the foregoing the effective yield is substantially above that
 shown in the list. Full information will be furnished on application.

Any of the securities may be reserved now and arrangements
 made with us for payment in July, 1927.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS

Oldest Banking House in the United States

Washington Office 737 15th Street N.W.

New Issue

\$500,000

The Department of Labor Building

Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL DISTRICT TRUST

First Mortgage Five-Year 5 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

The property upon which these bonds are a first mortgage is under lease to the
 United States Government for a period extending beyond the maturity of the issue. The
 lease is in the form designated as non-cancellable. The rentals to be received from the
 Government amount to \$68,000 annually, whereas the maximum annual interest charge
 on these bonds is only \$27,500.

Dated June 1, 1927

Due June 1, 1932

Authorized \$500,000. Issued \$500,000. Principal and semi-annual interest June 1st and December 1st, payable at the
 Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500; registered as to
 principal. Redeemable in whole or in part upon 30 days' published notice to and including December 1, 1929, at 102 and
 accrued interest; thereafter until maturity at 101 and accrued interest. Interest payable without deduction for that portion
 of Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Refund of certain Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, District of
 Columbia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and other taxes upon timely and proper application, as provided in the mortgage.

From a letter of the Trustees of the Federal District Trust, we summarize as follows:

Location: The Department of Labor Building is located at 1712-1722 G Street, Northwest, in the City of Wash-
 ington, D. C. It is situated about midway between the State, War and Navy Building and the
 Department of the Interior, being within a short block of each and about one and one-half blocks from the White
 House. The plot contains approximately 10,500 square feet.

Building: The building is a thoroughly modern office building and has been occupied by the executive and
 administrative branches of the Department of Labor since its erection in 1917. It is nine stories
 and basement, steel frame, fireproof construction, with brick exterior walls, containing about 70,000 square feet
 of net rentable area. Efficient elevator service is furnished by three high speed Otis elevators.

Security: These bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage on the land and building above described.
 Combined independent appraisals of land and building range from \$704,000 to \$754,000. Adequate
 fire, tornado and rental insurance will be carried payable to the Trustee and the mortgagor as their interests may
 appear. A Certificate and Warranty of Title will be issued by the District Title Insurance Company of Washing-
 ton, D. C.

Earnings: The United States Government has leased the entire property for a period extending
 beyond the maturity of these bonds at an annual rental of \$68,000.00. Operating expenses,
 including insurance and taxes (other than Federal), for the year ending December 31, 1926, were less than \$8,000.00.
 The Government furnishes heat, light and water at its own expense. During the past several years it is estimated
 that the Government has expended on this property, from its own funds, approximately \$100,000.00 in interior
 alterations and betterments.

Sinking Fund: The mortgage securing these bonds will provide for monthly sinking fund payments beginning
 August 1, 1927. The operation of this sinking fund, through purchase in the open market or
 by redemption, is calculated to reduce the issue to less than \$350,000 at maturity. The Trustee will collect the
 rentals from the United States Government and will reserve from such rentals amounts sufficient to cover interest
 and sinking fund requirements.

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, and
 subject to approval of counsel.

Price: 100 and Interest

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS
 BALTIMORE, MD.

Washington Representative
GEORGE THOMAS
 601 National Metropolitan Bank
 Building
 Telephone: Main 9764

The above information is obtained from sources we regard as reliable and while not guaranteed we believe it to be correct.

RADIO

STREET MUSIC ON WHAL

STRING MUSIC ON WHAL

The last of his craft, "Bob" Sherwood, a clown of P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth," whom many present-day radio fans have undoubtedly seen in the audience ring, will face the microphone tonight with a talk about "The Sawdust Trail to Boyhood," over WBC at 8:45 o'clock.

Sherwood relates how he "got away with murder" when playing in a London performance of the circus, which was attended by the queen and a royal party. P. T. Barnum had given detailed instructions to the entire personnel of performers that under no circumstances were they to approach nearer than within 30 feet of the royal box and that they must observe decorum in their attitude toward the royal visitors. All lived up to these instructions with the exception of Sherwood, who, cleaning his hands on his costume, rushed up with his most grotesque smile and proffered his hand to the queen.

Through his long association with the gaudy, glamorous circus, Sherwood learned many of the secrets behind the scenes and some of these will be revealed in his talk on the air tonight.

The last stand of Gen. Custer before the wrath of the Sioux Indians will be the historic incident related in detail in "The Great Moments in History" tonight at 7:30 o'clock. This occurred June 25, 1876, at Little Big Horn. Custer had divided his forces into three columns and was proceeding without sending scouts in advance, expecting to catch the Indians between his own forces and another approaching from a different direction. "Biting Bull," leading warrior of the Indians, had concentrated his forces. When the Indians suddenly attacked, Custer rode in retreat across the river to a group of sand dunes and soon was hopelessly hemmed in by the numerically superior force of redskins.

Two selections by the string quartet of the Eveready Orchestra and a xylophone solo by Joe Green will be featured in the evening's program from WBC. Earlier in the program, Robert Truckee, whistler and guitarist, will be heard, followed at 8:15 o'clock by the reading of "Bernie's Dances" by Mrs. Bertha Dupes, of Boston. It is expected that subsequent to her reading of it in French, she will translate it for her radio audience.

This morning at 10:30 o'clock the "Homemaker's Hour," by Nancy Carey, The Washington Post home efficiency director, will be broadcast from WBC. These talks have proved interesting and are eagerly awaited by the housewives of Washington and nearby suburbs. Following luncheon music by the Greenwald Village Inn and Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra, there will be a play-by-play account of the double-header between Washington and Philadelphia baseball teams. If it should be necessary to postpone these games because of rain, the afternoon program from WBC will be broadcast instead.

An hour of mandolin and guitar music by a section of the Nordica Club will be broadcast by WHAL tonight at 9 o'clock. The concert will be under the personal direction of Walter T. Holt. The Westbrook trio and Joanne Best Russell also will be heard during the evening. "The Screen Letter Box" and the "Radio Movie Club," regular Tuesday night features from this station, also will be heard.

"An intimate study of all the instruments of the modern symphony orchestra, under the title of 'The Musician's Palette,' will be the theme of the new series of programs to be launched during the New York Edison Hour tonight at 8 o'clock from WBC. There will be ten of these weekly programs, each featuring one of the instruments, or two closely related instruments, of the orchestra. A very brief description of the instrument and the part it plays in the orchestral ensemble will be included in each program.

WE HELP
with many a business problem. We'll gladly listen to yours.
FEDERAL-AMERICAN BANK OF SERVICE

Special
20% Discount
Ladies' Dresses
JUNE 20th to JUNE 25th
Inclusive
FOOTER'S
AMERICA'S GREATEST CLEANERS AND DYERS
1332 G St. N. W. Phone Main 2343
1704 Columbia Rd. Phone Col. 720

THE GUMPS



ELLA CINDERS—The Unholy Three



GASOLINE ALLEY



MINUTE MOVIES

ED WHEELAN presents
A THRILLING SERIAL OF CIRCUS LIFE
TERRORS OF THE 'BIG TOP'

MAMMOM'S MAMMOUTH CIRCUS WAS PLAYING ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SEASON - BUREAU, HARD-HEADED BEN MAMMOM, OWNER AND RING-MASTER OF THE SHOW, HAD MADE A LOT OF MONEY IN HIS DAY, BUT THE PAST TWO SEASONS HAD BEEN BAD, BECAUSE OF A SERIES OF STRANGE MISHAPS AND ACCIDENTS



BOBBY THATCHER



WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER



AN IDEAL GIFT FOR THE JUNE BRIDE
28¢
MARX JEWELRY

FEW BONDS ARE ACTIVE; TRACIONS WELL TAKEN

High Grade Issues Extremely Quiet; U. S. Federal Loans Are Steady.

FOREIGNS CHANGE LITTLE

New York, June 20 (By the Associated Press).—The limited trading in the bond market today was centered chiefly in a handful of issues, some of which fluctuated rather sharply in both directions. High-grade issues were extremely quiet and showed little change in price, while considerable demand developed for bond carrying stock warrants.

Prospects of substantial additions to the already huge supply of new issues undoubtedly will make many traders to restrict their bond commitments, at least until the large July investment market begins to make itself felt. Several German loans of formidable proportions are now in the process of negotiation and the \$30,000,000 Republic of Colombia issue probably will reach the market within a short time.

New York traction loans featured the trading in listed bonds, interborough issues being particularly in demand. Buying was based upon the advancement of plans of the city to take over parts of the subway system, and in the case of the interborough 5s, which touched a new high on the market, a proposal that they be exchanged for New York City bonds if the unionification plan is adopted.

Barndall & White Sewing Machine Co., both carrying stock warrants, moved up sharply, the latter attaining a new record price of 19 1/2. Several veritable bonds were inclined to heaviness, with the exception of the International Telephone 5 1/2s, which were pushed up by a substantial advance in French and Polish obligations were most active in the foreign group, but without showing any real change in price.

United States Government issues were relatively inactive and steady.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

POULTRY.—Alive turkeys, top 25; spring chickens, 35 to 40; fowls, 20 to 25; ducks, 12 to 15; young turkeys, 20 to 25; light broilers, 15 to 20; heavy broilers, 20 to 25; spring chickens, 35 to 40; fowls, 20 to 25; ducks, 12 to 15; young turkeys, 20 to 25; light broilers, 15 to 20; heavy broilers, 20 to 25.

EGGS.—Average fresh, fairly well candied, 25 to 27; hen, 25 to 27; medium, 25 to 27; small, 25 to 27.

DAIRY.—Butter, 10 to 12; cream, 10 to 12; milk, 10 to 12.

CANTALOUPE.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

CALIFORNIA.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

ORANGE.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

PEACHES.—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

STRAWBERRIES.—Home grown, few; foreign, 30 to 40; various varieties, 30 to 40.

TOMATOES.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

PEAS.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

BEANS.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 1.40 to 1.45; corn, 1.10 to 1.15; oats, 1.00 to 1.05.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, June 20 (By A. P.).—Reports that rains inland the outlook for Kansas wheat did much to make the wheat market react at once to the report of a heavy rain in the Northwest.

At first the wheat market reacted sharply upward, chiefly in response to reports of a heavy rain in the Northwest.

Southwest. Talk of the disavowal of a wet harvest, moreover, was given emphasis by announcement that a falling off in world shipments and by a decrease of 1,300,000 bushels for a month of wheat on ocean passage.

As the day wore on, though, attention turned to the wheat market, and a leading crop expert said Kansas yields, on a recent report, would average 3 bushels more per acre than the latest official estimate of the harvest.

Kansas wheat might move to Chicago unless export demand improves. Report of red rust in the Northwest failed to act as an offset.

Both in wheat and corn, much late selling also was ascribed to gossip that the Kessinger bill in the Illinois State Legislature might be passed.

The main barrier factor as to corn, however, was the report of a heavy rain in the Northwest.

Prospect of general sunshine, besides, recedes of corn in the Northwest failed to act as an offset.

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BOND SALES ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

(Reported direct from the New York Stock Exchange by J. & W. Seligman & Co.)

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GENERAL MOTORS

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ROOMS WITH BOARD
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nw.—Large 24-floor front, comfortable, mo-
ern, well-furnished rooms; also others; warm
and cheerful; near downtown section; ex-
cellet meals. Franklin 7650.

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attractive room, second floor, front; also sin-
gle room. Transients accommodated.

ACCOMMODATION for elderly or infirm: a

